NUMBER 23.

HS. Thos. Wakeley F. P. Richardson John Hanna Benj. F. Sherman Jas. K. Wright W. Batterson E. Kelloge F. F. Horsii Grove Township

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897. VOLUME XIX.

IS THE WOMAN DEAD?

LUETGERT'S LAWYERS CLAIM IT CANNOT BE PROVEN.

pon that Point Hinges the Fate o Chicago's Rich Sausage Maker, Who Is Being Tried for a Most Hideon

Case of Great Interest.
Not since the celebrated Cronia case has
Chicago had a trial which promised so
nuch in the line of sensation as that of Adolph Luctgert, the rich sausagemake who is accused of murdering his wife. The trial, which is now on, will probably con-tinue two months. The long trial and the extraordinary features involved will give extraordinary features involved will give the case at place among the most famous crimes of the century. The theory of the prosecution, represented by State Attorney Charles S. Dencen, is that factgert, who was not on good terms with his wife, murdered her and disposed of her body by dissolving it in a sausage vat filled with caustic foda and crude potash. The defense will-set up the claim that Mrs. Luetgert is not dead, that she wandered away from home, while demented and, is still the state of the content of from home while demented and is still alive. The strength of the prosecutor's case depends upon the ability of the attorneys and police to prove that Mrs. Luetgert is dead. The difficulties involved in establishing the corpus delictions are a resolvable to the Park. gives the case a resemblance to the Parkman-Webster murder in Boston half :

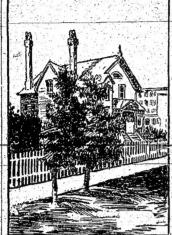
is about 50 years old. He used to be a saloonkeeper, but after his marriage to 18-year-old Louise Bickner



ADOLPH L. T.WETGERT.

about twenty years ago he went into the stuesage manufacturing business. He had a knowledge of chemistry, and by the had a knowledge of the had been considered. Succeeding the pieces of bone, which easily crumbled united to the had a succeeding the had been a succeeding the had been considered. Definition of the succeeding the had been considered, pieces of bone, which easily crumbled united the had been considered, pieces of bone, which easily crumbled united the had been considered. Definition of the succeeding the had been considered, pieces of the containing a strong solution of caustic soda and potash and boiled for the had been containing a strong solution of caustic soda and potash and boiled for the had a knowledge, of chemistry, and by the caustic soda and potash and boiled for the had a knowledge of the had a knowledge o rior article and ampildy accumulated money. He was once worth \$300,000, but his fortune has, thy indied somewhat, Darriag the last few years lie and his wife lived unhappily, and though he ate at home he spent his nights in the sausage factory, which stood in the rear of the house. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, May 1; little Louis Luetgert bade his mother good-night and loft her sitting in the lack parlor of their splendid home.

catch basin of the sewer which drained caten nasin of the sewer which drained the vat, several pieces of bone and a small tangle of hair. It was the theory of the police that Luetgert had enticed his wife to the factory, killed her, possibly by strangulation, and that he then immersed her body in the diabolical solution in the yat, threed on the steam until the solu-tion boiled, and calmy watched and



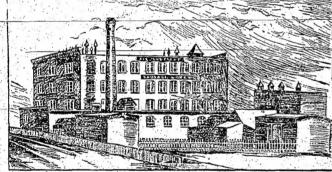
- THE LURIGERY HOME.

stirred the contents until disintegration

was complete.

To this awful charge Luetgert entered a calm and complete denial. He maintained that his wife was still alive, that she would eventually appear, and that the alleged evidence of the police was a mass of tabrication. Nevertheless he was held for murder. A few days later a young man said that he had met a demented man said that be had met a demented woman in Kenosha, Wis., who answered Mrs. Luctgert's description and who said that she had a sister in Chicago named Mueller. Mrs. Luctgert has a sister by that name. Subsequently it was reported that Mrs. Luctgert was seen in New York and that she had salled for Europe. Lactgert's lawyers claim that these re-ports are true and that the murder theory s an outrage.

In the course of preparation for the In the course of preparation for the trial, and for the purpose of demonstrating that it is actually possible for a human body to have been entirely disintegrated within the time limit set by the police in their theory of the crime, an experiment was made at Rush Medical Colege a few weeks ago under the supervis-Profs. Univer and Delafoutain ion of Profs. Huines and Delarontane, and in the presence of State's Attorney Dence and representatives of the police department. The body of a paper who had died at the hospital, weighing about 130 pounds, was dismembered, placed in a boiler containing a strong solution of



LUETGERT'S BIG SAUSAGE FACTORY.

ment in the factory. When Louis and the other children came down to breakfast the following morning their mother was missing. Luetgert was informed, but remarked that she would turn up all right. Days passed, but Mrs. Luetgert did not return and finally her brother notified the police. Luetgert suggested suicide. The fter husband was, as usual, spending the that a body from which life, has just night in the factory. When Louis and the passed would offer to the action of the soriver was dragged and the country round about searched, but no trace of her could

Accused of Murder

Finally Inspector Schanck grew suspi-cions and when the night watchman and engineer at the sausage factory told him that the night Mrs. Luctgert disappeared, Luctgert had been doing unusual peared, Lucigert had been doing unusual things at the fractory life suspicion greet. He notice, but it is giving the treasury into a belief that Lucigert had murdered great concern. It was referred to the attempt of the suspicion belief that the fractures of the suspicion has almost entirely escaped participation.



MRS. LUETGERT.

his wife. The engineer said that, contrary to the usual order of affairs, Luctgert had him keep the tires at the factory going that hight and that he saw, Lauetgert moving around the place mysteriously un-til 3. c clock, Sunday morning, Lauetgeyt was accested and his factory was searched. One of the sausage vats showed evidence of recent use. At the bottom was found, in a very much diluted form, a solution of notash and caustic sodu. There were also found two, of Mrs. Luctgert's rings, several pieces of bone, an artificial tooth which a dentist identified as one he had made for Myr. Lucigert, and, in the | troit.

Discriminating Tax Clause.
Involved in the question of the interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff law with regard to the 10-per cent discriminate ing duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the attorney general for decision, is another question of equal if not greater magnitude. This other

terpretation along with the other feature of section 22 which are in controversy. H involves the question of whether has discipanizating duty of 10 per cent does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels, landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipula-tion. The question arises from miether slight deviation in section 22, which, it made intentionally, would seem to indiente that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big trans atlantic and transpacific steamship lines is well as many of the South-American

SAFE IS ROBBED OF \$32,000.

burglars Loot the Dominion Bank in the Ontario Town of Napanes.
Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Surgains emerge the poliminon Bank at Napanee, near Kingston, Out., and knowing the combination of the vault, opened it and stole \$32,000. When the officials reached the bank in the morning they found the vault locked. The Burglars changed the combination, and the manager of the least thought the stole of the political stoles. ager of the bank thought that one of th clerks had made a mistake in locking th vault. An expert was brought from To-route to open the vault and he occupied the whole day.

In the meantime the burglars got a good

start. In the evening about 7 o'clock the doors were opened and the bank officials missed, the money. Where the burglars got the information concerning the combination of the vault is a mystery.

The National Liquor Dealers' Associa tion has decided to meet next year at De-

National Congress Also Indorses Pos

tal Savings Banks The features of the second duy's session of the National Farmers' Congress at St.
Paul were the election of officers, the reconsideration of the

motion selecting Fort Worth as the place for holding the postal savings banks The congress had a lively time electing its officers, principally over the choice for president. A. V. Stout of Iowa re ted Presiden

W. D. HOARD.

the fight began when Secretary Stahl was nominated. Delegate Emery of Montana placed the name of ex-Gov. many seconds, and vigorous speeches were nade by enthusiastic delegates. A five minutes recess was asked by several States for a caucus, and the delegates grouped together and indulged in excited Candidate Hoard's eligibility was questioned by Maj. Wagner of Illinois; but he was overruled. The roll-call pic-ceeded, slowly and cheers, greeted the gains of each candidate in the voting. The vote showed a good majority for Hoard: The effort to make the vote unanimous in compliment to the ex-Governor was futile many delegates voting against such mo tion. Secretary Stabl was re-elected by acclamation, and, there being no other candidates, N. G. Spalding of New York was likewise honored for treasurer. The paper of Dr. Sateblo was in part de-

voted to the question of establishing a col-ony of American farmers in Venezuela. He was tendered a rising-vote of thanks. L. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern ailroad, read a paper in which was emodled some advice on the subject of transportation. A series of resolutions sovering a variety of subjects were adoptd, such as favoring postal savings banks, free mail delivery in country districts, etc.

CROP REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

Sovernment Information as to Harvesta in Middle Western States.

The climate and crop report for the week as issued from the Chicago office of the Department of Agriculture is in part

Hilmois-Temperature below normal north-cent, "neurly normal extreme southers and-above normal central and south central counties. Only, light scattered showers and good general; rain much needed in all sec-tions. Corn making slow growth, some, ripeiping prematurely and dry weather and bugs have daminged many fields. Postores and pastures are poor; but little plowing can be done; fruits and melons abundant; fair crup broom corn belon cut. Whocoms—bry, weather and, cool nights retarded growth of searn. Early plantings, and varieties will mainer in about two weeks, but bulk of crop requires from three to four Granbertes late, but promise well. Vines heavily loaded. Picking will heigh in ten days. Founders poor. Pastures short and fain needed.

eeded. ligan-Corn maturing very slowly, be-of cool temperature. Soil rather hard.

rath needed.

Michigan—Corn majuring very slowly, because of cool temperature. Soil rather hard. Michigan—Corn majuring. Soil rather hard and dry for ploving. Itain also needed for pastures and potatoes. Beans a fine cropy and pulling began. Buckwheat remains promising. Fall seeding commenced. Minnesota—Cool week except on three-days, bight and scattered showers in southern halt. Wheat harvest finished Sept. 1. Stacking and thrashing general. Corn advancing, well. Plowing began, with ground getting hard.

Indiana—Nights too cool for corn and benchistal raths fell only in localities of the central and northern portions, and corn in general needs rain. Early corn is maturing well; late corn is yet small. Potatoes are a failure. Good crops of clover seed and mit. Lowa—Warm, bright days, cool nights and drouth generally unbfoken. Corn on dry uplands badly fired and entry handed felds making rapidly. Late corn needs more moisture and warmth and rain much needed for potacoes and pastures. Weather favorable for harvesting prairie-hay-and quality superator.

dor.

Nebraska—Corn has ripened very rapidly and in most sections too rapidly to fill out well. In places corn damaged by this week's riper weather, especially inte corn. Ground generally too dry for plowing.

Ohlo—Generally favorable week for crops and farm work. Early corn maturing nicely, but night's little too cool. Late corn slow. Garden truck plentiful. Considerable wheat ground is graved.

ground harrowed.

Missouri-Drought still unbroken. Hot winds did much damage to corn and fruit. In most northern counties corn maturing well, but needing rain, and in southern section drying up rapidly and now beyond help in many counties.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

Increase Is Shown, with a Decrease of Cash on Hand.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued at the Treasury Department shows the debt less cash in the treasury to be \$1,008.325.121, which is an increase for the month of \$14,888,475. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding crease is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of eash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt \$ 847,365,540 Debt on which interest has

ceased since maturity ... 1,336,280 Debt hearing no interest . 378,194,507 Total \$1,226,896,327
This abnorm, however, does not include \$5503,961,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as

follows: Gold\$181,234,105 Silver 519,368,486 Paper 139,427,064 Sonds, disbursing officers Silver .. balances, ete......... 18,115,651

ury of \$218,561,206.

Nominated After 6,021 Rallots, The record-breaking deadlock in the Penth District Republican Senatorial convention was broken in the nomination of Colonel D. J. Palmer. He was chosen by acclamation on motion of W. F. Kopp, his propent. The end was reached after 6,021 ballots had been taken, each result

Given the Chicora's Location Mrs. Sarah Bromwell, the Chicago spir-itualistic medium, who claims to have dis-covered the location of the spot where the steamer Chicora was sunk, Jan. 1, 1894. now describes it as being one mile south of the St. Joseph harbor and five miles out in the lake. She says the steamer lies in ten fathoms of water.

The greasury is to be guarded by charged electric wires, but no connection has yet been made to give Congress a shock when it is extravagant,-St. Louis Globe

FARMERS ELECTEX-GOV. HOARD | PORTLAND IN PORT

TREASURE STEAMER ARRIVES FROM THE GOLD REGION.

te Carried Thirteen Miners Wh Pring About \$575,000 in Dust and Nuggets - Earthquake in Japan Causes Loss of Life and Property.

The ship about which so man rived. stories have been told since she left St. Michael reached Seattle Sunday morning. The Portland carried thirteen miners, and the total amount of gold dust on board is about \$575,000. The miners had brought only a small part of their stakes and the

size of the Portland's cargo was disap pointing.
The miners on board, with the amount which were brought with them, are as fol-

J. Rowan, \$50,000: James Bell- \$45,000 Joseph Goldsmith, \$35,000; N. W. Powers, \$35,000; W. W. Caldwell, \$35,000 W. Oler, \$30,000; C. K. Zilly, \$25,000; F. W. Cohb. \$25,000; W. Zabu, \$15,000;-A Buckley, \$10,000; M. S. Lansing, \$15,000, A. B. W. Farnham, \$10,000; M. R. Camiler

While the small amount of gold brough from the Yukon by the Portland was a disappointment to many, the miners who returned unite in saying that the country is fabulously rich. The claims which have been-worked promise well, and in fac many of them give assurance of proving very rich. All estimates of the amount of gold which will be taken out of the Yukon ext year must necessarily be very rough, as there is no means of determin ing how much work will be done. If men could be secured to work the claims af-ready located there would undoubtedly be many millions of dollars taken out, but the majority of men who go there prefe to prospect on their own account, notwith standing the fact that high wages can b

Statements have been made that the

along the coast. For a week previously rains had fallen almost all the time and the rivers were already very high. The tidal wave raised them in so many minutes from twelve to twenty feet higher. The Governor of Nigata prefecture re-ports that the Arakawa rose twenty feet at Naoyetzu. Fifteen hundred houses ed and thirty people killed or jured. The waters rose so rapidly that over 600 people were affont in their houses before they knew what had happened. These were all rescued with boats. Further down the same river twenty boats were swept away or wrecked and 2,000 filled with water. Nearly 700 houses were

wrecked and inundated in other towns
Reports from province of Rikuzen
state immense waves rolled in forty-five minutes after the earthquake and flo eight fishing villages. All official build-ings and the railway stataion at Naoyed-zu were flooded. Nine railway officials were carried down stream to sea in their houses. A steamer rescued them, but many smaller boats were swept away.

WORLD'S HARVEST SHORT.

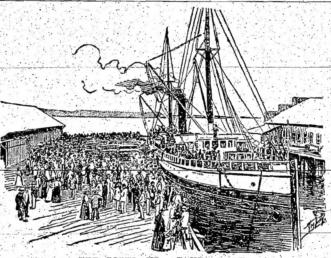
unual Estimate Furnished by Hun-

garian Authorities.
The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture
has issued its annual estimates, in which
it describes the world's harvest as extraordinary light. The total yield of dred-weights; while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundred weights.

It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 bundredweight. The stocks remaining on hand from 1896 are approximately esti-mated at somewhere between 38,000,000 and 45.000.000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated from 010,-000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundredweights.

HAS SYMPATHY OF ENEMIES

Beautiful Cuban Girl May Be Sen den. Weyler's determination to make car upon women and children as well as Cuban patriots bore fruit in the prosecu-tion of the beautiful Evangelina Cisneros stenmer Portland on her next trip will whose only crime lies in being a niece of bring fully \$2,000,000 in gold, but the President Cisneros, the rebel chief. The



THE PORTLAND AT HER DOCK

most reliable men from Dawson City say | trial in Havana has attracted great intermost reliable men from Dawson cas, that no such amount of money will come, as it has not been taken out of the ground.

One miner who came down places the very life is in danger at the hands of the constant figure at \$1,000,000. Et Dorado bloodthirsty tyrant. For months she has a whitested to the crucities of a Spanoutside figure at \$1,000,000. Et Dorado and Bonanza Creeks, where the richest strikes have been made, have been staked for many miles, but desirable claims are searce, and the prospectors are beginning to scutter out.

Hundreds of miners are looking toward the Stewart river, the second largest branch of the Yukon, and hundreds of prospectors will undoubtedly be on its banks and bars within the next few months. Although the bars of the main river have been successfully worked for the last ten years, there has practically been no real prospecting done on the many important tributaries. Everywhere that the explorers and scattering prospectors have gone in the Stewart and its branches gold has been found. On many creeks the have gone in the Stewart and its branches gold has been found. On many creeks the prospects were cytra good. Several things have conspired to leave this field practically untouched. The question or getting supplies is a very serious one. At the same time the few hundred men who have been on the Yukon up to last year have found sufficiently attractive diggings nearly to the older districts and closer to since er to the older districts and closer to sing oly bases. The Indians also have a super stition regarding a powerful and savage tribe who live on the upper part of the riv-er and whom they call the "Mahonies" and consequently will not go up the river

any great distance.

From the mouth of Stewart over to the north fork the distance is estimated at 450 miles, and to the head of this fork in the vicinity of 500 miles in all. The south fork is practically unexplored. One or two persons have been on it, and then not for a sufficient distance to determine its character or length. The prospectors and those who have been on the river say that it carries a larger volume of water than the Pelly river. It is beyond doubt the second largest feeder of the Yukon. The first gold discoveries on the Stewart were made in 1885 on bars within about 100 miles from the mouth. These were rich, During the fall, in less than fifty days' time, as high as \$6,000 to the man wa rocked out. In 1886 fully 100 men were working on the river bars with good suc-cess. Some went up the north fork nearly to its head. Each succeeding season the bars have been worked until now they do not pay wages.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

Great Loss of Life and Property Is Reported.

A great earthquake occurred in Japan Aug, 15. It lasted eight minutes and was followed by a tidal wave which swept up rivers, following into the sea and caused great destruction. Up to Aug. 10 it was known in Yokohama that over 5,000 houses had been inundated or washed away. Between 100 and 300 people were known to be drowned or seriously injured. It was then too early to estimate the amount of damage done to railways, crops amount of dimage done to railways, crops, roads, bridges and shipping. It was reported from Hosoku that coal mines there were flooded by an overflowing river, drowning over 100 miners.

Earthquake shocks on the morning of

Aug. 5 varied from four to sixteen in numafterward a tidal wave was felt in towns ington Star.

ish military prison in the Casa de Recojidas, at Havana.

The crown prosecutor, in his harangue before the military court, demanded that



the terrified girl be sentenced for twenty years to the galleys in Ceuta, a place fam-ed for its horrors. Cueta is one of the penal colonies on the North African coast, where already, hundreds of Chiban patriots have entered upon a living

CURRENT The harvest song this fall is a magan of

real thanksgiving. - Baltimore American. The record of the wheat pits makes the tales of the gold diggings seem tame, Boston Herald.

A waitless messenger boy should be in vented to go with the wireless telegraph,-Detroit Free Press. . .

A gold mine to start with is becoming a necessary part of the Kloudyke outfit.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Prosperity, even if it comes with a rush, won't shovel dollars into the idle, lazy man's pockets.—Chicago Inter Ocean. .The handshake is the thing before the iominations are made. The grand shake omes afterward.—Richmond Dispatch, It has taken Weyler a long time to cor. ince Spain that he is a failure. The res of us realized it some time ago. -Chicago

The day of long speeches is past, Brevity is the soul, not only of wit, but of po-litical popularity, nowadays.—Richmond Dispatch,

One thing that is not booming just now is immigration, and nobody cares very much if it does take a year off.-Baltimore News. It is a satisfaction to reflect that there

is no possibility of readjusting boundary her in various places, the movement being lines so as to deflect the advantages re from east to west. Less than an hour sulfing from the big wheat crop.—Wash sulting from the big wheat crop.-Wash

NEBRASKA SILVER MEN AGREE

Democrats, Populists and Republicant unit Control on a Ticket. Fusion has been accomplished by the Nebraska silver men with the Democrats carrying off the disputed honor of naming

the head of the ticket. After a session lasting from Wednesday afternoon to 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the conference committee, unable to reach an agreement reported the following to the three conventions:

"We recommend that the three conven-

"We recommend that the three conven-tions meet separately and ballot for judge. All nominations shall be presented to the three conventions, and balloting shall con-tinue until one man shall receive a ma-jority of two conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballot is tak en. The regents shall be given to the par-ties which do not secure the judge."
This was agreed to and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, when the balloting

commissioned. The candidates before the silver vaterableans, were Judge C. R. Scott, O. P. Davis and J. S. Kickpatrick. The Populists were unanimous for Judge William Neville, while the Democrats agreed on W. H. Thompson. After fruits for the control of the population of the control of the agreed on W.H. Thompson. After from less balloting for nearly three hours the Democrats switched to Judge J. J. Sullivan of Columbus. He soon obtained a majority in the silver Republican convention and after was indorsed by the Populists. According to the agreement the Populists then named E. Von Forell of Konway for persua of the Street Inversi-Kearney for regent of the State University, while the silver Republicans selected George F. Kenower of Wisner. Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim there may yet be dissen-tion on the silver Republican side. The State Prohibition Central Committee to day made its second nomination for regen of the State University by maining D. L. Whitney of Beatrice. The committee adopted the white rose for its party emblance.

MONEY FOR THE FARMERS.

blem on the tickets this fall.

High Prices Make Better Returns
Than Abnarmal Crops.
One half billion dellars to \$700,000,000 is the amount which has been or will be distributed among farmers as the result of advanced prices for this season's crops as compared with those of hast year.
These figures, given by a Washington correspondent, are based upon the most careful commutations made by, experts of

correspondent, are mased upon the most careful computations made by experts of the Department of Agriculture. Of this sum \$410,000,000 has been realized on, eight specialties of agricultural industry. The rest is divided among the odds and ends that represent the pecuniary result-of a farmer's place.

of a farmer's labor.
The eight products chosen as illustra-tions of the vast financial benefits to the farmers from the recent rapid rise in prices are cattle, wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, sheep, swing and wool. Careful cotton, sheep, swine and wool. Careful compatison has been made of the prices now prevailing with those which obtained during the whole of last year. The ro-lowing table shows an inflow of \$410,000, 000 to the pockets of the farmers;

	Cattle	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
·	Wheat	85,000,00
ì	Corn	85,000,00
ł	Potatoes	72,000,00
ı	Cotton	24,000,00
ı	Sheep	18,000,00
4	Swine	15,000,00
·	Wool	15,000,00
1		
ł		\$410,000,00
	To this large sum, which	is already it

gight, prust be added an estimate of \$90. 000,000 for the increased profits that have been realized on crops of oats, barley, rye, hay, flax, hops and other miscellane-

rye, hay, flax, hops and other miscellane-ous but valuable products of the farm.

When Acting Secretary Brighian was asked for an expression of opinion as to the benefits reaped by the farmers in the way of increased prices, he said:

The advance over last year's prices has already been considerable. It is not advance over last year's prices has

visable to give estimates as to amounts based upon this year's crops, as we do not know just what the yield will be, but the advance in the price of wheat over one year ago would amount on the crop of last year to \$\$5,000,000. The advance in the price of corn over last year is more than cents a bushel, and on last year's crop would amount to about \$85,000,000. The advance in the price of sheep and wool on account of the tariff legislation over last year would amount to about \$33,000,000. An average crop sufficient to supply the mand leaves more profit for the farmer The four largest crops of corn grown since 1881 were worth less than the four small-

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS Nearly \$50,000,000 Over the First

Seven Months of Lust Year.
The figures of the exports from the United States for July show an increase over the corresponding month of last year of about \$4,300,600. The domestic exports last year were the largest in our hisports has year were the hirrest in our his-tory. The total exports in July were \$69,-725,770. The exports for the first seven months of the calendar year were \$549,-943,879, against \$500,572,005 for the first seven months of last year. The exports of agricultural products show a slight de-crease during the period, while those of crease during the period, while those of manufactured products increased. The ex-ports of gold for July were \$5,462,869, against \$11,931,438 for July, 1896, and

for the first seven months of this year, \$30,559,071, against \$54,922,948 for the corresponding period of last year. Paragraphs with Points. Europe is long on war and short or

Prince Henri failed to throw the sonn nto Turin. Wheat is rising so rapidly that flour

needs no yeast powder. England would own the world if she

vere allowed to make its maps, Senor Sagasta is counting his Cuban hickens without any regard to the con tingencies that may impede their incuba

or the stories told about him are more vindictive, and either hypothesis seems untenable. Truth to tell, we all know people who night to go to Alaska, but don't.

If Andree returns alive, after this long ence, his book will have an enormous

Sonie 2,500 cigarette makers are out of employment in New York. It is believed a couple of hundred thousand eigerette smokers are also out of employment.

Chiengo declines to be seared by the prediction that 1,000 years hence she will be sunk beneath the waters of Lake Michi gan. She expects to have Lake Michigan confined in the sub-cellar by that time,

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. srylces at 10 30 o'clock a.m. and 715 p.m. Sun flay school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 75 o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. C. W. Potter Pastor, Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folowing morning service. Prayer mosting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunlay at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-

lay at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. lev: W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every

Sunday at 7: 0 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 0:3) a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father

GEATHING LODGE, No. 350, F. & A. Ma meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN PONT, No. 240, G. A. R., mosts the second and fourth Saturday's in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WR GUT, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets ou

MRS. M. E. HASSON, President REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRALLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 180.-

Meets every third Tuesday in each mont. J. K. MERZ, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187 .-

P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -ORAWFORD THE STATE OF STATE OF

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

JOSIE BUTLER, Sec. W. M. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730. Meets.

B. WISNEL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month Mns. GOULETTE, Lady Com. Mns. F. Walde, Record Keeper

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Ball he first and third Wednesday of each month. S. N. INSLEY, K. of R. S. J. W. HARTWICK, C. C.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, CRAYLING, MICH. A general Banking business transacted. Draft bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign: Countries: Interest allowed as time deposits. Collections a specialty.

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Mich. Residence in the Chalker House. S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,

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GRAYLING, MICH. GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, jet nawly built, furnished in first class style, and bested by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the confort of quest. Fine sample-rooms for commercial "syniers."

F. D. HARRISON, (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Laters Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop ness corner Mehigan Avenue and Railroad Street, Prompt attention given all customers, Oct. 1, 91:

Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class



on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order is what

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS GOES TO FORT WORTH.

WILL MEET IN TEXAS.

Texas Town Selected as the Place for the 1898 Comvention-Congressme to Visit Hawaii-Two Kentucky Children killed by Rattleanakes.

To the Lone Star State. The Farmers' National Congress decided on Fort Worth, Tex., as the place for the meeting in 1898. More than an hour was given to the discussion of the matter and on the well call only Kansas, Michiran Mantana Nebraska and South Da tota were solidly for the Omaha propotion. There were scattering votes from New York, North Dakota and Wisconsir but fully two-thirds were for Texas. Be fore the result of the ballot could be an nounced, on motion of the Nebraska delegates Fort Worth was selected. An invitation was extended from Ningara Falls for the congress of 1809 and from Boston for the congress of 1900.

BITTEN BY SNAKES.

Two Little Kentucky Boys Are Killed by Venomous Rattlers, Willie, aged 7, and Eddie, aged 9, sons of Matthew Cox, a farmer living ager Mannsville, Taytor County, Ky, met ter-rible deaths from rattlesnake bites. They were playing hide and seek with some oth-er children and Willie ran into the bushes and failed to reappear at the proper time Presently Eddie heard ories from his lit fle brother and, hastening to his aid found, as he at first thought, that he had become fastened in the hollow of an old stump. In trying to bull the child from the stump Eddie discovered that four big rattlers were biting Willie time and again. Badly frightened, but determined to rescue his brother, Eddie reached in for a better hold, and was himself bitten-re pentedly. The cries of the two children attracted some men and they were finally rescued from their perilous position, but not until they were past all aid. One died in five minutes and the other in ten. The four snakes were killed, and it was found that the youngest child had jumped into their nest in the hollow of the old stump

WILL PAY A VISIT TO HAWAIL

Trip Is Planned by Joseph Cannon and

Other Congressmen. Several Congressmen who have been in San Francisco will visit the Hawaiian Islands before returning East. Those who have thus far determined to visit the islands are Joseph Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Loudensinger of New Jersey and J. A. Tawney of Minneson. Their purpose in visiting the islands is to acquire information on matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of Congress, and since they are on the coast they have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to see something of the island-that may be annexed when Congress meets in December.

IT'S COSTLY ALL AROUND.

De Armitt Figures Miners Have Los \$8,000,000 by the *trike

President De Armitt figures that the trisk has so far cost the miners of the country \$5,000,000. He bases this statement on the supposition that 100,000 men were cut and that they averaged \$10 per week. His men have forcetted \$15,000 in wages to the company by breaking their contracts. The fight of the De Armitta against the miners has also been a very costly one. Already about \$11,000 has been spent by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company for wages and board of deputy sheriffs.

. tanding of the Clubs Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Buseball League: W. L.

Boston78 34 Brooklyn 49 Baltimore ...75 33 Philadelphia 49 New York ... 69 39 Louisville ... 40 Cincinnati ... 63 45 Pittsburg ... 47 Cleveland56 52 Washington, 46 61 Chicago50 62 St. Louis28 84

The showing of the members of the The showing of the memorized below:
Western League is summarized below:
W. L.

Tedianapolis, S1 32 Detroit ... 63 57 Columbus ... 75 42 Minneapolis 41 83 St. Paul ... 76 45 G'nd Rapids, 35 83 Milwaukee ... 72 48 Kansas City, 36 89

Hongs to His Place. at the Louisville (Ky.) post office, brought suit against Postmaster-General Gary and the post office department authorities to prevent them from removing him from The case probably will be

test of the power to remove a government official embraced within the civil service

Bendly Gold Fields. George W. Adams of Cripple Creek ar rived in Denver from the gold fields of South America. Fourteen months ago Adams left to try his fortunes in South American mines. He went to the gold fields, 300 miles from Georgetown, in conpany with eight Americans, remaining there eleven months. Of the entire party

Had Lived More than a Century. Lazarus Greengard, the oldest Jew in Lazarus Greengard, the oldest Jew in the United States, died in St. Louis, aged 105 years.

Yellow Fever Reported. Yellow fever in virulent form is report ed racing in the little surf-bathing city of Ocean Springs, Miss.

Great Strike of Free Gold.

From Cochiti, N. M., comes news of an important, free gold strike in the Puzzle mine, owned by T. H. Benson. The pay streak is twelve inches wide and is full of free gold. It is estimated to be valued at \$1,000 per ton. ;

Bicycles Are Personal Property. Judge Ellsworth, of California. ruled that a bicycle is personal property and exempt from execution if used by the and exempt from execution owner in his daily business.

Mrs. Annie Kirk and her husband, W. B. Kirk, have sued W. A. Atwood, a dentist at San Francisco, for \$250 damages alleged to have been sustained because he positively refused to examine the woman's teeth because she came to his office on her bicycle and wore bloomers.

Tenmsters at Skagnay. Loroy Toyler, writing from Skinguiny, says: "As a blockade is on and with those now here and coming 5,000 people will be compeled to remain here until oping or return home. Some have horses gons, and such are making from \$60 to \$100 n day.

THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

Plight of Klondike Miners-Yukon Very Low for Navagation. News received in letters to the Alaska Commercial Company that familie is al-most certain on the Klondike next winter most certain on the Kloudike next winter receives confirmation from Mr. Goodhue, he was paper correspondent at St. Michael. He states that the Yukon is unusually low and that the chances of getting enoughtood to Dawson to support those now there and those flocking in are slender. A letter has been received in Vancouver from Henry Behnsoh, who left for the Yukon via Skaguay with a well-equipped party in July. The party consisted of eight, but one grew faint-hearted under the hardships and returned. They had reached the summit Aug. 22 and expected. the ingressings and returned. They had reached the summit Aug. 22 and expected to arrive on Stewart river before winter sets in. Dead horses are reported along the trail and at one spot, where their party lost one horse through falling over a precipice, six horses were killed the same day. Two men were caught stealing and were shot. Large numbers of people are turning back and outfits can be pur-chasted cheaply. Ex-Sergt. Haywood of the Vancouver police force, who went up to Dawson City in the spring, says in a letter that "God only knows what will become of the crowds now heading this way." At the time of his writing provisions were scarre in Dawson, but a steam-er was expected daily.

HARD BLOWS FOR LUETGERT.

Irs. Tosch Proves to Be a Very Effective Witness for Prosecution.
Mrs. Agatha Tosch, to whom Adolph Luetgert was wont to confide his bus and marked troubles, took the stand for the prosecution when the famous murder case was resumed in Chicag. Tuesday, and cure debuging tectimony a rainst the prisoner. According to her evidence, the day after Mrs. Luctgert disappeared Mrs. Tosch had a long conversation with the sausagemaker, who, she asserts, was pale and laboring under excitement he vainly endeavered to suppress. In the course of their talk she boldly told him she believed him guilty of making away with his wife and that he thereupon manifested much excitement and begged her to help him, as he was in great trouble. Mrs. Tosch distance on Luetgert's disturbed condition of mind as much as the rules of evidence would permit and finally swore that the man, in the extremity of his distress, declared he was tempted to shoot himself clared he was tempted to shoot himself and escape the trouble that hung over his Before she left the stand Mrs Touch also testified to the harred felt by Luctgert for his wife and his significant threats to crush her.

MAIMED IN A STUDENTS' "RUSH." University of California Freshman

Sustains Serious Injuries.
There wilk he no more "rushes" at the University of California if President Kellogg's latest mandate is obeyed. Half-duzed, his jaw broken, his face a biceding mass, Benjamin Kurtz, a newly entered freshman, was found wandering about the campus Monday night after the rush between the two lower classes. In the straggle some one put his heel on Kurtz's face, and as a result he is disfigured for life and may have sustained an injury of the There were two other serious ties. Frank Marshall, freshman. casualties. Frank Marshall, tresmuan, thad his right leg broken just above the

ankle. Condon, another freshman, also SHORT CORN CROP.

Iowa Official Says Cold Rains Have Caused a Big Shrinkage.
Director J. R. Sage of the Lowa weather and crop service has returned from a trip over the State inspecting the cornerop. Ten days ago he became alarmed because of the cold weather and started out to make a personal investigation. He finds his worst tears realized. There will be a big shortage of lowa corn, and unless warm wenther comes, a partial crop fallwarm weather comes, a partial crop fa ure. He finds the stand poor, and thinks at best that 600,000 acres will not be harvested. Under favorable conditions th Iowa crop will be 25 per cent short, and it may be only half a crop. The cold rains have been very discouraging. He esti-mates the total loss in the State at 50, 000.000 bushels.

CLAIMS SKAGUAY 18 HIS.

Bernard Moore Says He Pre-empted It Ten Years Ago. A special from Victoria contains a signed statement from Bernard Moore, who claims the townsite of Skaguay. He says that ten years ago he made application for 160 acres of land as applied to Aluska, made a legal survey and paid in the requisite \$400 to the proper officials He had just begun to stock the place for a dairy when the gold rush began and now thousands of citizens of Skaguay are claiming the land he paid the government Savings of \$1,000 Secured.

Three robbers tortured Louis Simons, a Chicago milk dealer, Sunday night until he revealed the hiding-piace of his lifetime savings of \$1,000. After securing the money the men forced a napkin down the unfortunate Simons' throat, then bound his hands and feet, and rolled him into a closet in his kitchen. Simons, who occupied the bouse alone—his wife is in the East visiting relatives—was asleep when the robbers entered his house. The first intimation hethad that there was anybody hicago milk dealer, Sunday night until intimation he had that there was anybody in the room was the clasp of strong finger. about his throat and the weight of a man sitting astride his breast. He was admonished to keep still on palt of death boue of the men, who drew the sharp edge of a knife across his throat. While one of the men held Simons the other two looked for a rope. In a closet in the kitchen they found his wife's clothesline, and with it bound Simons' feet together and his hands behind his back. They then dragged him into the kitchen, where he was asked to reveal the hiding place of his money. Simons said he had no money, and one of the men suggested that they burn the soles of his feet until he was willing to tell where he had his savings hidden. Lighted matches were held to the bare soles of the bound man's about his throat and the weight of a mar held to the bare soles of the bound man's held to the bare soles of the bound man's feet until he was willing to tell where he had his savings hidden. Failing even by this means to secure information as to the hiding place of the money the men told Simons they would kill him. One placed a revolver at his ear and another touched his throat with the point of a knife, and told him they would give him two minutes to tell the location of his more. to tell the location of his money. Simons weakened at this and told the men of weakened at this and took the men of money in the drawer of a washstand in a small paper box and in a shaving mug. As they were leaving the house one of the men rolled Simons into a closet, and, taking a table knife, forced the gag further down his thront.

Outbreak on Malabar Coast. An outbreak is reported among the Moplars, or fauatical Mohammedans, of the Malabar coast. It has not yet assumed serious proportions. Malabar is district of India.

Nother and Son Killed. Mrs. Thomas Coker and 9-year-old se were struck and instantly killed by a Santa Fe train while crossing a bridge one mile east of Cedar Junction.

Hunger Pinches Many. The general situation in Hayana and in all Cuba is unchanged from that of the past unouth from a military point of view. No. 2, 37c to 38c; ont No buttles of importance have been fought, though many skirmishes have Western, 16c to 17c.

taken place, with one or two killed here and there and three or four wounded. The ravages from disease in the island in-crease weekly and the hospitals are overcrowded. The foreign consulates in Ha-vana are besieged with people demanding food. It is announced that Senora Claucros will probably be released from custody in a month or two. The insurgents, it is stated, have about 35,000 men under arms and are possessed of sufficient-sup plies to last through the coming winter.
All business is at a standstill and gold is
quoted at a premium of 100 in paper
money. Weyler has left his camp on the
sugar estate San Antonio, near Medruga, and has gone in the direction of Lome Grillo mountain, where the insurgents in the Havana province have again concen-trated their forces.

PROFIT IN BAD DOLLARS.

Margin of 60 Cents on Every Silve Dollar Privately Minted

Dollar Privately Minted.
The United States secret service bureau
is struggling with an epidemic of counterfelts. Hardly a day pusses without the
arrest of from one to half a dozen persons arrest or from one to hair a dozen persons detected in passing spurious notes or silver coin. It is evident that there is a large volume of consistricit silver certificates of last year's issue affoat and that the circulation is continually being diluted with that sort of material. When these ed with that sort of material. When these certificates were first put out expert engravers predicted that counterfeiters would be tempted to resume activities, and the result shows that they were not wrong in their prophecy. As works of art these certificates may be very fine, but for purposes of money they were shockingly deficient in many of the safeguards which the department had provided against counterfeiting. Government detectives have been instructed to be on the watch have been instructed to be on the watch been given the tronsury department that a move was being made in some mysteri-ous and unknown quarter for the mining of such dollars on a large scale, the coins to have the same amount of silver as the ennine and to be in exact similitude of the coin bearing the stamp of the United States mints. Thus far the department has not been able to locate any of this illicit product and it is not believed any of the bosss dollars of that sort are yet in circulation, but that is no guaranty that the country may not at any time be flood-ed with them. At the present price of silver bullion there is a margin of 60 cent on every dollar privately minted.

TRAIN WRECKS A STATION.

Buildings at Blodgett Mills, N. Y., Demolished by Cars. Train No. 4, the New York vestibuled train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, jumped the track at Blodgett's Mills, the first station south of Cortland, and plunged through the station buildings. The locomotive, baggage can and two coaches went entirely through the structure. Several people were re ported killed.

- Die Like Rats. The Empress of China has arrived at Victoria with oriental advices to Aug. 19. By floods in a prefecture of Japan over one hundred houses were destroyed and five or six lives lost in the Nishima dis-trict. All bridges on the Oshima Railway line in Higashi-Kubiki district were brok en down by floods, and the roads also damaged in many places. Over forty houses and twenty go-downs were swept away by the water, and twenty-four lives lost in the village of Matsugaski, Sade district. By the swelling of the Agano River, 1,300 houses in Sanjo Machi and 700 houses in the village of Ichinkido were submerged. At Izimukais one shrine, two go-downs, four temples and half a score of dwellings were crushed by land-slides from the mountains, and five lives lost and fen persons severely wounded. A dispatch from Nacetsu says that the houses flooded numbered 1,600, and the killed and wounded 300, while 600 persons were saved from drowning.

Aged Actress Expires Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died in New York Tuesday. Her death was not wholly unexpected, a her failing reath had been a source of appreiension to her friends for some time,

The Comptroller of the Currency was advised Thursday of the failure of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Ind. It had a capital stock of \$100,000 and July 25 the deposits were \$84,000.

Ruled Off the Lake. As a result of the recent collision of th Virginia with the Christopher Co lumbus at Milwaukee the captains of both boats have been indefinitely suspended by boats have been indefinithe marine inspectors.

Record Broken Over a Wire. distance telephone of affidavits in an attachment case was beaten Monday by the sending of an affidavit from Minneapolis

Great Tidal Wave.
Earthquake shocks in China and Japan,
followed by a tidal wave, caused great
loss of life and enormous damage to prop-

Right Hurt In a Storm. Eight persons were injured in a violent wind and hall storm at Mount Repose, O. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime Chacago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn. No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; new potatoes, 55c to 65c per

Indianapolis-Caftle, shipping, \$3:00 to 5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; cats, No. 2 white, 18c to 10c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$5.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 20c; orts, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00;

Gincinuati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.90 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; ryc, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50; to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; ryc, file to 57c. yenow, 32c to 35c; onts, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rg. 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 05c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; onts, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; ryc, No. 2, 50c to 52c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.30.

Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 spring, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 3, 29c to 31c; cats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 43c; pork, mess,

\$8.75 to \$9.25. \$8.76 to \$0.25.

Buffulo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2 rellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, \$20 to \$20.

Se to 25c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; onts, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 20c; eggs,

LABOR LEADERS MEET.

Conference in Aid of Miners In Held

In 8t. Louis.

In a speech at the conference of labor leaders in St. Louis M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated a great sympathetic strike of all branches of organized labor leaders. in St. Louis. unless Congress met at once and gave the faborers relief and wheel out the laws which empowered the judiciary "to conduct government by injunction"

The forces of labor met at Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock Monday morning. H. W. Steinbiss, secretary of the Trades and Labor Union, occupied the chair. No business was done at this session, a recess being taken until 11 o'clock. About 200 men composed the convention. At 11 o'clock Sheridan Webster nominated W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union, for temporary chairman. His election was unanimously dopted and was greeted with applause Chairman Prescott then appointed a committee composed of M. D. Ratchford, James O'Counell, Grant Luce, J. R. Sovereign and W. D. Mañon.

The Committee on Oredentials made its

eport immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon set sien. It was shown that eighty-eight delegates, representing the following or-ganizations, were represented: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Decocracy, the American Federation of Laoor, the Stonemakers International Julion, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bot-le-Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, Inter national Brotherhood of Track Foremen the Single-Tax League of America, Cen-tral Labor Council of Cincinnati, the Inral Labor Council of Cincinnau, the In-ernational Typographical Union, the Peo-dle's party of Kansas and the Industrial order of Freedmen. Mr. Ratchford took the floor and went

over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day, dwelling particularly upon "government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and, coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of Congress as the best and in fact the only relief, "In case of a refusal to convene Congress," said Mr. Ratchford, "It will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor, if the President refuses to call Congress together, of a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympa-

Patrick O'Nelli of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 unorganized "picks," favored a labor revolution. He was a Socialist, he said, and believed in the riners taking things in their own hands it necessary. Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Ratchford's plan. He believed that the crucial test now confronted organized la-bor. Mr. Mahon of Detroit said a resolu-tions committee was useless. The con-vention should vote on Ratchford's porposition, and then go home. The power of the nation, he said, was in the courts, and if anybody was to be convened let it be the courts. He was oposed to Mr. Ratch-ford's proposition. James M. Carson, pres-ident of the Illinois miners, then recited at great length the conditions confronting he miners of his State, and said he be ieved his men would be beaten in two

eeks. Mr. Ratchford took exception to Mr. Carson's statement that the Illinois min-ers had lost their strike. He said the miners were winning their strike, and, furthermore, his men were not asking this onvention for aid.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned

intil Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

KILLED FROM AMBUSH. Arizona Moonshiners Waylay a Posse

of United States Deputies. Six men were probably massacred in he wilds of the mountains of Pope Coun-

try, Ark. Two were killed outright, two yere fatally wounded and left for dead and two have mysteriously disappeared and are either dead or being held captive by the bloodthirsty bandits who commited the awful crime

The vistims were all officers, United States deputy marshals and deputy sher-iffs, and the men who did the awful work of carnage are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class. The scene of and most desperate class. The scene of the bloody crime was a guleh or rayine in the mountains of Pope County at an iso-lated snot thirty-five miles from Russell-ville, the nearest telegraph office, and for miles from Will Springs. The region has for years been the favorite rendezvous for counterfeiters and moonshiners and a disrict in which no lawabiding citizen coul-

ve. Marshal Taylor, with his posse, located large moonshine outfit Saturday night and decided to make the raid Sunday in daylight. Proceeding slightly in advance of his men, Taylor was within thirty feet of the distillery when he was suddenlyfred upon from ambush and instantly killed. As Dodson ran up to Taylor he was also shot dead in fils tracks. Rifes began to crack in all directions and a terrific volley was fired into the officers. Two fell mortally wounded and lay by the roadside until later in the day, when a traveler named Pack chanced by, All traces of th andits had disappeared, as well as two
of the deputy sheriffs.

The United States marshal will make a

letermined effort to capture the murder

BIG HAUL OF GRAIN

Ratironds Bring Chicago Over 5,000 Cars in One Day. The roads running to Chicago from the West and Northwest are doing the largest business they have ever done before at this senson of the year. Monday was a record breaker. Over 5,000 carloads of grain were brought in by the Western roads. This means over 100,000 tons of grain in one day, or more than three times is much as the ten east-bound roads took from the city during the whole of last week. Of the above mentioned 5,000 car-The Burlington brought in 1,100 cars and the Rock Island over 900 cars, and they ran short of rolling stock. While the lake lines took out of Chicago

st week nearly 200,000 tons of freight has week hearly 200,000 tons of Treight-the largest amount on record—the Chicago east-bound roads are carrying no more through freight than they did at this time last year. The reason is the rates charged y the railroads are higher than the traffic

vill bear. Total shipments of flour, grain, and pro visions from Chicago through to senboard points and for export by the ten eastound roads last week amounted to 44,349 ons, against 40,153 tons for the week tons, against 40,103 tons for the week previous and 41,117 tons for the corresponding week last year, Flour shipments last week were 2,510 tons, against 5,328 tons last year; grain, 30,488 tons, against 20,851 tons; provisions, 11,351 tons, against 14,938 tons.

Burricane Destroys a Town Advices state that a severe hurricane visited the gulf of California and lower Mexican coast. At Las Guaninas, near the mouth of the Yaqua river, the region for miles around was inundated and the town swept away. Three lives are reported to have been lost and great damage was done to crops.

With prospective trouble in India and the United States holding the surplus wheat of the world, arbitration is the pol-icy of Greek Britain.—Indianapolis Jour-

FEARS FOR M'KINLEY.

Letter of Warning Received by the

Mayor of Columbus. One incident of the President's visit to Columbus and the Ohio State fair was manufactured into a sensation. This was the report of a plot to assassinate the Chief Executive in the capital of his native State. A few days ago Mayor Black received through the mails an anonymous fettle, reading as follows. "Be on your guard. There as a plot

against McKinley to make way with him because he appointed Powderly. This plot is not in favor of marchy. They are for organized labor and against mon-This opoly."
It was believed that the letter was

with the letter was written either by some crank or by a practical joker, but Mayor Black deemed it wise to take every precaution looking to the President's afety.

The result was that during his stay the

President was very closely guarded by the police authorities of the city. All the detectives belonging to the local force with the visiting sleutile from other cities were detailed to act as a special bodyguard, and upon the arrival of the Presi dents train the officers in plain clothes surrounded the President and escorted him to his carriage, on either side of which when the parade moved march four detectives and the chief of police the yehicle during the parade and upon the arrival of the party at the hotel the police formed a cordon clear to the cleva-tor through which the President passed. During the reception and during all the

subsequent exercises of the day the Pres-ident found detectives constantly at his chows. He observed the extraordinary vigilance of the police and finally asked an explanation, which was given Lavor Black who also showed him the letter. The President merely observed that he did not believe anyone wanted to do him harm. However, he warmly thanked the Mayor and Director Williams for the precautions they had taken to con serve his safety.

TWO TONS OF GOLD.

Vast Quantity of Yellow Metal Com

John B. Brady, Governor of Alaska, s sent Secretary Bliss a personal letter. in which he gives some interesting facts about the rush for the Kloudike region. Gov. Brady has been identified with Alas-kan interests most of his lifetime, and is

known to be very conservative in his opin-lons. Writing from Juneau, he says:
"Steamships are passing daily for Dyca and Skaguay loaded to the utmost with passengers and supplies. The news just out of Klondike by reliable men is calculated to raise the excitement to a highe pitch. The shipment of dust by the mouth of the Yukon will be all of two and onehalf tons.
"Rich finds have been made well up on

the sides of the mountains, and the old saying that 'gold is where you find it and silver runs in veins' seems to be empha-sized in that district. A conservative es-timate is that there are 5,000 men at Skaguay and along the trail on the White

"But a few only have gone over this pass with their supplies, and only a small per cent, of the number can get across. Some parties are dividing, and will try to

some parties are dividing, and will try to send one over with supplies, while the others so into camp until spring.

"The men who are coming here are fine fellows, and I greatly admire them as I see them talk and walk, A country can well be proud of such men. They are remarkably orderly."

LEAPS TO DEATH.

W. Russell Ward Killed En Route to

W. Russell Ward, the Englishman who came first into the glare of publicity by eloping from Los Angeles on the last day of June with the wife of Millionaire John H. Bradbury, drew attention to himself Thursday morning for the last time by casting himself through the window of a Pullman sleeper on the Northwestern overland flyer. He met instant death, His suicide was undoubtedly due to insanity.

After locking the stateroom door at clock to exclude the watchful porter. whom he had betrayed symptoms of men-tal deraugement, Ward pulled himsel through the window of the toilet-roor connecting with his compartment, and ir his mad desire to escape from the assail ants he believed to be hounding him dash ants he believed to be hounding aim dushing the death. His body, clad only in seant night attire, was found at daylight lying beside the tracks at Wheatlands,

Discharged from fail on Thursday, Aug 26, he left San Francisco Monday night with the avowed intention of going at once to England to plead forgiveness o the wife he had wronged and deserted The evidences brought out by his action during the days of his trip across the solitude of imprisonment his mind gave way under the strain of mingled passion and remorse.

MINERS ARE BLOWN TO BITS. Coal Dust Explosion in Sunshine

t haft, Near Glenwood, Col. Eleven Italians and one American workman were instantly killed by an explosion in the Sunshine mine, sixteen miles southeast of Glenwood Springs, Col, The explosion filed the mine with smoke and dust and for some time it was

thought that the loss of life had included all of the workmen in the mine. It was an hour before the workmen in adjacent mines were able to go into the Sunshine property. Then it was found that the loss of life, heavy as it was, had been confined to one chamber. The miners in the other parts of the mine were soon released. It is thought that too many blasts resulting from the incessant work had filled the hamber-with coal dust which was ex bloded by the blow-out. It is also reported that there was a barrel of powder h he chamber.



American Tories managed to raise \$21, 00 for the Victoria jubilee fund.

The Paris Journal says the Czar will visit Paris at the end of autumn. Charles Darwin's statue in bronze has cen set up in his native town, Shrews

Walther's "Preislied," from "The Meis-tersinger," was the song which took first prize at the recent Welsh Eisteddfod at Contypool. Gift enterprises by Paris newspapers

ave been stopped by the courts as in

fringements of the government's lottery French priests at Jerusalem have been exploring the land of Edom and have ound a number of new inscriptions on ombs at Petra.

The Sultan may have to recall his troops from Thessaly to use them in Persia without waiting for Greece to pay translartation expenses,

ARE READY TO RISE.

Strong Resolutions Adopted at St. Louis by Laboring Men. Below is given the text of the declara-tion of principles promulgated by the St. Louis labor convention:

Louis labor convention:

The fear of the more watchful fathers of the republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a regubile prostrate at the feet of judges appointed to administer lies laws. They acknowledge no superfor-coarth, and their despotic deeds recall. Milston's warning to his countrymen: Who bids a man rule over him above law may bid as well a savage beast." Dafer the cunning form of injunctions courts have assumed to enact criminal laws, and after thus drawling to themselves the professional accounts and account of the country of the country of the country of the country of the savage beast." Dafer the cunning form of injunctions courts have assumed to enact criminal laws, and after legislation have repealed the bill of rights, and for violations of these court-made has have dealed the accused the right of trial by the country of the savages of the commencer rights of

thus drawing to themselves the fights, and for violations of these court-made lawn have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.

Exercise of the commonest rights of freemen-the right of assembly, the right of free pre-the right of the pre-the right of the pre-the right of the free pre-the right of the righ

At a fact again obvious in the case of miners.

Whereas, Appeals to Congress and to the courts, for relief are fruitless, since the legislative as well as the executive and judicial powers are under the control of the capitalistic class; so that it has come to pass in this free country' that while cattle and swine have a right to the public highways, Americans, so-called freemen, have not.

Whereas, Our capitalistic class, as is again shown in the present strike, is armed, and has not only policemen, marshals, sherif, and deputies, but also a regular army and millitary, in order to enforce government by injunction, suppressing lawful assemblage, free speech and the right to the public highway, while on the other hand the laboring men of the constitution of the United States; the constitution of the United States; the states of That was hardened to the the states of the constitution of the United States.

therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we hereby set apair Friday, the 3d day of September, 1897, as a "Good Friday" for the cause of sufering labor in America and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do-likewise.

Resolved, That a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday, Sept. 27, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, ledges and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the miners and labor in general.

Resolved.

for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the miners and labor in general.

Resolved, That we consider the proper use of the bailot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers.

Resolved, That the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs is one of the most necessary reforms for our body politic.

Resolved, That we most emphatically protest against government by Injunction, which plays have with even such political Heerty as workingmen have saved from the steady encoachment of capitalism; and be it finally Resolved, That no nation in which the people are totally disarpred can long romain at liberty-toting citizens to remember and obey article. 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads ans follows: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall and MEETING OF EARMEDS."

ANNUAL MEETING OF FARMERS. National Congress Convenes at St.

Paul-President's Address Paul-Fresident's Address.
The seventeenth meeting of the Farmers Attional-Congress of the United States was called to order at St. Paul, Minn., in the hall of representatives, by President B. F. Clayton of Indianola, Iowa. The opening session was not large-ly attended. The delegate representation in the congress does not at its maximum exceed 500. The morning session was devoted largely to the matter of a formal welcome, and, following an invocation by Archbishop Ireland, the congress was greeted by Mayor Doran for St. Paul, by President Weaver for the Agricultural ciety and by Gov. Clough for the State, and to these addresses responses, were made by John M. Stahl

In his annual address President Clayton said:

The farmer reads little, and is often doubtful that he is the better from that little; from it he fearns more things to brood over without finding a remedy. The little glimpses he obtains of the world in what he reads intensities his prejudices and does not prepare him to cope with apparent lills. He brushes so little against a world of, which he is so important a part that the world practically ignores his existence. He is enumerated in the tables of population, but expunged from statistical lists of the inition's representatives. He is enrolled on the tax list, but canceled in the catalogue of the world for the catalogue of the world of a clairon. Whether the farmers of America will assert their sovereignty remains to be seen. No one conscious of his nower will willingly remain a slave, but it is strength and intellect and mind which must win halleconomic struggles.

Those engaged in agricultural pursuits are analogisty of all the people, yet we cannot if we would close our eyes to the fact-that his majority is practically without, voice in happing public affeits.

1 am not an alarmist: I take no pride in making war on any organization or institution that has for its object the greatest good to the greatest number of people. I bid them godspeed and a magnificent success in all legitimate enterprises; but I hope and believe there will lever come an four when the Congress a consent to the Politicing purposely give to combinations for the control of the proces of the necessaries of human existence.

Secretary Stahl of Chicago read his report, in which he said:

port, in which he said:

Mr. Hatch, for so many years chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, said a short time before his death; "The Farmers' National Congress has more influence with the Congress of the United States than all other agricultural organizations combined." The influence is well shown in the agricultural schedule of the Dingley bill. The Farmers' National Congress was the only agricultural organization seriously to champion the farmers' interests at the special session that ennetted that law.

I am happy to report that the Influence of this Congress has been powerful in securing needed good-roads legislation in several Blates, and also other legislation beneficial to our agricultural interests.

Told in a Few Lince

Because rejected by Miss Ella Demagg, a pretty domestic of 20, Private John Mottle of Fort Ethan Allen committed snicide at Burlington, Vt. Chief of Police Peter Conlin of New

York has been retired by the police com-missioners on his own application. He will receive a pension of \$3,000 a year. California is estimated at about 40,000 bales of hops; the long spell of dry, hot weather has not been beneficial to the plant, which, with indifferent cultivation, GIVEN A LONG CHASE

Man Wanted in Iowa Brought Back

from the Klondike Country.
Frank Albert Novak, under charges of nurder and arson, has arrived at Walford, Iowa, the scene of his alleged crime. When interviewed Novak denied heing guilty of the charges laid up against him. He confesses, however, that he is Frank Albert Novak, and not J. A. Smith, as he represented himself, when entering the Klondike mining country. At first he insisted that C. C. Perrin of the Thiel detective service of St. Louis was mistaken when he accused him of having murdered Edward Murray at Walford last Pebruary, setting fire to the store and taking flight, hoping thereby to make it appear that it was Novak that had been burned alive. Had he established that as a fact his wife and others whom the detectives believe were confederates would have defined up \$30,000 of insurance wh cleaned up \$30,000 of insurance which Novik had taken out on his life in his wife's favor. Aft that Novak really concesses is that he is Novak and that he is from Walford and had a wife and two children there. The insurance companies will not therefore have to pay the \$30,000 of life insurance which they have brought suit to recover. If the State of lowe cannot convict him of the murder of Murray or of having set fire to the building occu ied by him he will escape.

Detective Perrin traveled 20,000 miles to capture Novak, and in getting into the Klondike country he made th trip or record, traveling from Juneau to



FRANK A. NOVAK

Dawson City in three weeks. which time he had to raft logs five miles and saw them up for material for a boat. He then started down the lakes and Yu-kon river, shooting all the rapids, a thing he says he would not again do for all the gold in the Klondike country. In his haste he passed in the middle of Lake Bennet the man he had already traveled thousands of miles to capture. Novak, under the name of J. A. Smith, was going leistern the same of J. A. Smith, was going leistern the same of J. A. urely down the lake with a party of miners as Perrin passed. Perrin talked with members of the Novak party, but did not recognize the fugitive behind his

heavy growth of whiskers.

At Dawson City Perrin could find no trace of Novák, as he had not arrived. For a day or two he was afraid he had traveled all the way to Dawson on a blind-traveled by the state of the st trail. But inside of two days he had located the wife of a member of the party Novak was known to be traveling with. She relieved Perrin by informing him that her husband was expected the next day. On the third day after Perrin arrived Norak's party came in. The mounted po-lice were summoned to make the arrest, through courtesy. Perrin pointed our No-vak and had him brought to headquarters. Novak stoutly declared he was not from

Iowa. Perrin then sent for the mounted poly doctor and had him examine the fillings in Novak's teeth. In every respect the marks of identification on his teeth tallied with those given out by the Iowa authori-

ties, and it was deemed satisfactory proof that the prisoner was Novak. Up to that time Perrin had passed in Dawson City as the representative of a big Colorado syndicate that was going to buy half of the new gold district. When his true errand became known, he was given an ovation. Novak had no money, al-though he had earned \$41 carrying other people's supplies on his back over the Chilkoot pass.

SILVER MOVES DOWNWARD.

It Props at New York to 51 1-4 Cents

Per Ounce.

Bar silver made a new low record in the New York market Wednesday. This quoted price was 51% cents an ounce, % below the previous low record. Mexican dollars are quoted at 41 cents. London's opening price for bar silver was 28% pence, th rate subsequently declining to 2314, 14 below the previous low record. The full is accounted for by the suspension of the sale of India council bills for tary of the congress, and B. F. Clayton of fowa, president.

In his annual address President Clayton said:

ten weeks. This is equivalent to shutting off the supply of exchange on India, and is likely to result in a rise of Indian exchange to the gold shipment point, and is regarded as removing one of the sustainng factors to the price of silver. At Wednesday's price of silver bullion the silver in the standard dollar is 39.02

ents. PRICE UPON THEIR HEADS.

Reward Offered for Arrest of Murder-ons Mooushiners. Governor Jones of Arkansas has offered a reward of \$100 each for the arrest of the

moonshiners implicated in the murder of the party of deputy marshals. The mur-der of the revenue officers was the result of a deliberate laid plan on, the part of the moonshiners to exterminate all deputy marshals attempting to invade their ve gion. The information given to the offi-cies by one of the moonshiners arrested a week ago was for the purpose of decoy-ing the officers back into the mountains in order to slaughter them. Attorney Gen-eral McKenan has offered a reward of, \$500 for the arrest of the nurderers, and has authorized the expenditure of \$200 in payment of the expenses of the posse to be summoned by the marshal.

FAILS FOR THREE MILLIONS. Decline in Sliver Brings Disaster to a

Central American.
Private advices have been received at
San Francisco to the effect that Enrico Mathon, the well-known banker and pronoter of several gigantic schemes i tral America, has fuiled for over \$3,000,000. His principal creditors are said to be Europeans, but a San Francisco firm is said to be a sufferer to the extent of \$180,000. While Mathou's assets are es-timated at \$2,500,000, they consist for the most part of property in the vicinity of Guatemala, which cannot be disposed of for half its assessed valuation. The cause assigned for the failure is the heavy de-preciation of silver and the collapse of the cal estate been inaugurated by President Barrios several years ago.

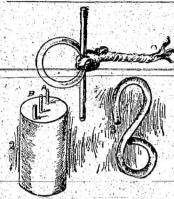
Names Seth Low for Mayor. The Citizens' union nominated Low as an independent candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. He was nominated by the votes of the delegates from the boroughs of Mariana

Richmond and the Brons 18 15delegates will drew between the ware kind take an fact, they, do not part their so the proceedings. will make the crop as above stated.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Description of Two Ways of Tying Corn Fodder Shocks-A Convenient Feed Rock for Cattle-Device for Ditching in Insecure Soil.

The Rural New Yorker describes corn tie as shown in the center illustration. To make it, set a short length of iron rod about three-fourths of an inch. in diameter into a block of wood, or wherever convenient, so that it will be firmly fixed with, say, three inches projecting free. Alongside, with just enough space between to allow a No. 10 steel wire to pass freely, drive in a stout nail all but about half an inch. With this apparatus bend a length of No. 10 steel wire into a succession of then, with the aid of a cold chisel, cut through the center of each three-inch space and divide it into as many sections as there are circles, each section



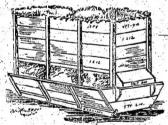
TWO CORN TIES.

consisting of a circle with a 11/2-inch arm extending from each side in a straight line. The cord is to be knotted around the circumference of the circle, where the wire intersects. In applying it around a shock of corn it is drawn tightly and the loose end of the cord is then passed around the arms in a figure 8 and tucked under

Another plan is given by a farmer, who writes: Into a large block of hard wood I drive three 20-penny wire nails after removing the heads, as shown at Fig. 2. Then insert one end of a piece of wire between the two spikes at A, which should be just far enough apart to admit the wire. Bend the wire around the outside one at A, and then continue through between the center spike and B, then around B and to ward the center spike again. Then cut it off at that point, and we have a hook like the one shown at Fig. 3.

Feed Racks. In the southern belt of this country cattle need little shelter in winter. In the middle belt they need a stable for severe weather, but for their own health should be allowed outdoors when the temperature is moderate: That is the leading idea of the Kansas shown in the illustration. In addition to corn the Kansas stockman feeds his cattle hay, roots, sorghum and alfalfa, thus giving the variety so necessary to

In the Breeder's Gazette the manager of the Kansas stock farm describes the rack as follows: We named it an ark because it looked a little like a boat and can be moved from one place to inother. By hitching a team of horses on one end it can be moved very ensity. The 18-foot ark holds 1,000 pounds of hay or one ton of sorghum. We make them 16 and 18 feet, but prefer the 18-foot, as it can be made cheaper. The framework is made mostly out of 2x4 plank, except the runners, which are



BACK FULL OF FODDER.

These racks have been used at Sunny Slope for four years, and have been the most satisfactory of any we have seen. .

Live - tock Notes Varieline is a fine remedy for sores on

the norse. The swill barrel on wheels is a great convenience.

Harness that is crusted with sweat and dirt should be cleaned.

Soaked corn, instead of meal, may be fed to the pigs during summer.

Feed the pigs when wenned one third corn-meal and two-thirds shorts. The horse that works six days in the week earns a jest on the seventh. Ill-fitting harness is to the horse like

an ill-fitting, rinching garment to a It is claimed that hogs will eat soja

bean hay as engerly as a cow will eat Pigs that do not have enough good milk will be stunted. Feed the sow

bountifully. Keeping a horse on corn alone in summer is like building a fire in the

parlor stove in August, Cow peas, unless wanted for pasture alone, should not be planted on rich or

naturally moist ground. Ground wheat, mixed with milk,

pretty thick, or as thick as will pour,

inakes excellent feed for the pigs.

The bleycle has undoubtedly injured the livery business and consequently been an injury to serub horse breeding.

Fall the Best Time for Tree Planting. Early fall is an excellent time for planting trees," writes Thomas Meehan in the Ladles' Home Journal. "By. early is meant as soon as the wood is ripe and the winter buds fully formed. This is usually a month before the regular fall of the leaf. The leaves are stripped by hand. After the wood h it makes no difference whether the leaves are taken off by Jack Frost, the wind or this burnan hand. In the eastern 1921 of Pemsylvaria this

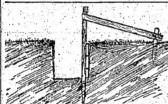
can be kept up during October, and often to November or December. But late full planting in cold climates is as risky as late spring planting. The moisture is dried out by cold winds or hot suns before the new fibers are ormed to replenish the great evapor tion. In milder climates planting may be a success all winter."

The Secret of Wealth. Here is a German legend of an old farmer calling his three idle sons around him when on his deathbed, to mpart to them an important secret My sons," said he. "a great treasur lies hid in the estate which I am about to leave you." The old man gasped Where is it hid?" exclaimed the sons "I am about to tell you, in a breath. said the old man; "you will have to dig for it—" But his breath failed him before he could impurt the weighty secret, and he died. Forthwith the sons set to work with spade and mattock upon the long-neglected fields, and they turned up every sod and clod upon the estate. They discovered no treasure, but they learned to work; and when the fields were sown and the harvest came, lo! the yield was prodigious, in consequence of the thorough tillage which they had undergone. Then it was that they discovered the treasure concealed in the estate, of which their vise old father had advised them.

Thus the Ground Breathes

experimenters have late brought out interesting facts about the circulation of air in the soil. It ap pears that considerable oxygen is absorbed by the roots of the plants, and the supply of this oxygen is maintained by air penetrating through the min ute interstices of the soil. When the ground is covered with water, or when the molecules, or grains, of soil are dissolved in water and packed into an im ense mass, then air cannot circulate below the surface, and vegetation suffers. The experiments referred to show that lime or salt in the soil solidifics the earthly molecules and prevent their being dissolved and packed by the action of water: hence the import ance of lime in keeping the groun open and permeable for the circulation of both air and water.

Ditching in Insecure Soil. . It is occusionally necessary to cut trench through soil that will not "stand up" in the wall of the ditch. Sandy soil is of this nature. To keep the ditch open until a pipe can be laid, the plan shown in the accompanying diagram can be used to advantage. A stake is driven at one side of the proposed rench and is anchored from its end as shown in the sketch. As the trench is deepened, a board is slipped



PLAN FOR DITCHING

down behind the stake, another stake secured in the same war, holding the other end of the board. As the trench is deepened, the board is pressed down and another added above it, the stakes also being driven down and so on till the required depth is reached. same plan will probably have to be on both sides.

Flax an Exhaustive Crop. ne Western farm journals are wondering why flax is not more grown than it is. The reason is that it is a very exhaustive crop, and can only be grown profitably where fertility is little regarded, or where there is good market for both fiber and seed. It is good sign for Western farmers flax-growing as it was practiced a few years ago is going out of their farm rotation. The stalk and fiber was always thrown away. Only the seed was marketed, and this sold so low that the raw seed, or, better still, flaxseed men! one of the cheapest fertilizers that can be used. Not until we have mills for making linen cloth and conveni-ences for separating the fiber from the this country. When both seed and fiber can be sold, the crop will pay for the heavy manuring it requires to

keep the land fertile.-Exchange.

The Klondike rush may incidentally urnish a solution of the old problem What shall we do with our horses?" The bicycle and trolley car have so lesened the demand for them that a fairly good one may now be purchased for what would once have been regarded as an absurdly low price, but if the shipments now in progress from Seat tle continue the market value will once more rise. Hundreds of horses are being sent north from Washington, and thousands will be required to satisfy the requirements of the new countr It will be a long time before the whe and the trolley oust them from this new field of usefulness.-Providence

Plenty of Strings.

The farmer who produces oats, wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, hay, clover seed, potatoes, apples, honey eggs, poultry, wool, mutton. beef, pork, beans and sorghum has a good many strings to his bow, and it would be an extreme condition of things that would make him hard up.

Tires and Roads.

Broad tires and good roads fitly be-long together. Narrow tires, heavy loads and wet weather will ruin the best dirt roads that may be construct ed. On the farm broad tires should be used on wagons that bear heavy bur-dens. Roads and fields have been badly cut up by narrow tires.

Feeding. The business of stock feeding has never yet been overdone. Home production of food and the feeding of it to good stock is a remunerative branch of agriculture, and one who follows it steadily and intelligently rare ly has reason to complain that his calling does not pay.

Grain.
Grain grown continuously on the

same land will recover only about onethird of the fertilizer applied; but if crops are grown in rotation, including contern 1971 to remostration this crops are grown in rotation, including would be securify also for first of good roots and elever, all of the fer September, and also well of planting the service of planting.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine Frivolous, Mayhan, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearled Womankind.

narty gowns von

will want a change

Gossip from Gay Gotham.



over ones. On the other hand, if your gowns are holdovers, just wear your frills, hold up your head and make the other woman think that frills are still all the rage. You should be able to do this with entire success for nearly two months to come, because the -ew dresses of Sep tember seem off the same piece with those of July and August. So little is positive about fall fashions that anyone may doubt the confident reader of laws. Ordinarily at this time of the something is known of what is great comfort to you. soon to be, but, like other crops, the

hot weather is so delayed this year that we almost hope to wear lawns till Christmas. Make your pretty scarled dress over a sapphire-blue silk lining That sounds extravagant for so late a season lawn dress, but it is not if you make the lawn and silk skirt separ ate, because you have the pretty sill as a foundation to build a fall cloth dress upon, and sapphire-blue is going to be one of the colors for late autumn She who can't quite afford to go in for new muslin so late in the season may take comfort from the fact that whit is worn at all times. It will be just as pretty now as it was in July and August, and if she was wise, her pretty summer white dresses were all bull with a view to the washtub, or rather to coming out of it. But this same economic girl, who, perhaps, has used un her summer white dresses the good time she ought to have had, need not feel a bit bad if she has to select light wool for wear in September and October, even though she has to spend those months away from the

Scarlet cashmere is quite as decora tive as scarlet muslin and every bit as becoming, and if the economic girl wears it with the right sort of air she will make the muslin girl wish herself in cloth. Make the scarlet cloth quite simply, finish it with a lot of straps of its own material, not too many buttons and a perfect fit, and your tailor-made trimness and your brilliant color will almost make the lighter dress worn by that horrid other girl seem very. much too fussy. That ought to be a

Silk gowns for this month are abund



AUTUMNAL TRIO. CA REPRESENTATIVE

that while some of the dresses made for September are without fluffery, oth airy as anything that preceded them in August. To-day's first picture dence of the confusion of rules in three elaborated gowns. And there's no one to say which is most indicative of coming styles, or if anyone does say posi-

tively, he's to be doubted.

Cream foulard dotted with mauve was the fabric of the first of these dresses, the skirt being rather full, particularly at the hips. It was trimmed with a panel-like band of lace insertion. This was repeated on the bodice which was bloused back and front over a wide girdle of mauve satin, the lace band being dotted with manve satin rosettes. The collar was lace with white satin wired ornaments, and the sleeves were cut at the wrists into pointed bells that were lined with

mauve satin. Compared with this the dresses at left and right in the next picture seem to be the opposite extreme as to finish, yet all three were selected from the best fall models for silk gowns. In the left hand one here plain mauve and manye and white figured foulards were combined. The figured silk was used six ruffles. The bodice was from the plain silk and was entirely shirred, ined with white taffetas, a bow appear-

layed and unsettled. So it comes about | but the middle one in the second pic tured group were silk, and all were fine examples of the dressmaker's art. Be ginning at the left the first gown was presents a dress of the simple sort, trimmed at the hem with lace inser while in the second sketch comes evi- tion, short straps of which appeared just above the hem. The bodice was striped with lace in front, the bands reaching across a vest of pleated white mousseline. Lace also edged the slashed epaulettes. The high collar and fold ed belt were white taffetas. Next to this appears a gown of navy blue silk dotted with white. Its skirt was shirred four times around the hips and hung in straight tolds all around. The jacket bodice was made entirely of tucked and embroidered bands of blue silk with a sailor collar to match. Tucked and plented butter colored me line gave the vest, and collar and chemisette were white mousseline.

Skipping one gown in the row a silk dress that is an almost startling com bination of black and white is reached. Three ruffles of black mousseline, each put on with a narrow head, trimmed the skirt, which was black and white striped silk. The bodice was black taffetas and had black satin belt and collar. Its characteristic feature was a very novel vest of the striped stuff combined. The figured silk was used for the skirt, which was decorated with fig. The taffeta sleeves were covered with wrinkled chiffon and capped by black and white enaulettes. Dark-blue cluding sleeves and collar. It was belt- silk was used in the right hand dress whose bodice opened over a white chif ing at the back. The gown opposite it for rest that was partly concealed by in the picture was one of the newest an embroidered chiffon jabot. The



NEW TREATMENT FOR SILKS AND NUN'S VEILING

a fitted yoke of black chantilly lace. It is safe to say that the styles in cloth dresses are not going to undergo any startling change, and the gown being a new and very attractive de-sign. Of Saxony-blue woolen goods, it was trimined with bands of white galloon. Its jacket bodice opened below the bust to show a white chiffon vest. part fastened with a button, and but goods. ons dotted the fronts, which were slashed into tabs below the waist. Sash-belt and revers were white silk Gawns ... sold searlet are among the retly effects in September and the

possible marin Loons of October. Our

combinations of black and white, a very wide revers were edged with a pairing of shades that is to have re-newed favor this fall. Its skirt had a lar and sleeves were finished similarly. black silk foundation covered with The skirt had a round voke and below three ruffles of black and white striped this the silk was boxpleated, a narrow

silk, the top ruffle being trimmed with embroidery ornamenting the voke above the same Gray nun's veiling was employed for the last of these dresses, the material being tucked in the blouse. A lace remaining here was significant of this, Jabot adorded its front, the end being drawn through a shawl collar of gray velvet. Collar, chemisette and belt were black and white striped velvet and the sleeves were tucked from shoulders to wrists. The skirt was Just below the revers the overlapping prettily garnished with flounces of the

Copyright, 1897. The Plymouth Brethren, now having

Seek New Novelties. their annual guthering at Plainfield, N. J., are worshiping without a creed. No farmer ever raised a fall crop.

PROTECTION UPHELD.

ROSPERITY HAS REIGNED DUR ING HIGH TARIFF PERIODS.

ecrease of American Home Market Under Wilson Law-Corn Consumption Fell Away Over a Pillion

Treasury Bureau Figures.

pecial Washington correspondence: What few statesmen and politicians have been compelled to stay over the will have ed such the Repul ver popos opments. to seek fo and refer next year oratory in of voters. istatures petitioner that these they shall to the p vould be commun stew and ments of last year. colnage at 16 to 1 is folly in view of recent developments, and that a plan for the warehousing of silver and the issuance of certificates based on its market value is the only method by which it can be utilized as a basis for currency. With Mexican dollars only worth 40 cents, as compared with American money, which is upon a gold basis, the Mexican workingman cannot be having an easy time. The report made from the Trade and Labor As sembly of Chicago last fall shows that workingmen got but about one-half as auch per day in Mexico in the silver oln of the country as the workingmen of the United States got in our cur-rency upon the gold basis. When it is

by those arguing in favor of a gold standard. Another thing which is calculated to damage the cause of silver in Ohio and elsewhere is a table just issued by the Sureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the highest authority on matters of this kind, showing that Ohio XX wool, which, in August, 1806, was worth 17 cents per pound, was, on July 20, 1897, worth 22 cents per pound, while silver, which, in August, 1896, was worth 69 cents per fine ounce, was on July 31, 1897, worth 58½ cents per fine ounce. This condition of prices does not, of course, coincide with the oft-repeated silverite statement of last

remembered that the dollar in which

only 40 cents, compared with our own 100-cent dollar, their condition can be imagined. This condition of the work-

ngmen of Mexico is being made use of

people are paid is now worth

year as to farm products and silver. In view of the prediction of the return of the American home market to the producers of the country, a glauce a ome of the crop statistics of the Treasury Department during the period of prosperity up to the enactment of the Wilson law and the subsequent ora of depression under that law will be profit-In 1891 the wheat produced in the United States amounted to 611,000, 000 bushels. At the close of 1890 the consumption of wheat was 6.09 bushels per capita. In 1894 it had decreased 3.41 per capita, showing a loss of 2.68 bushels per capita in 1894 as compared eith 1890. The nopulation of the United States in 1894, as shown by the school census, was 68,275,000, making a loss by under-consumption of wheat in 1894 as compared with 1890 of a little over 182,000,000 bushels. Of the corn rop in 1890 the consumption of the United States was 32.09 bushels per capita. In 1894 it was only 22.76, or a loss of 9.33 bushels per capita, making a total loss of over 637,000,000 bushels of corn in 1891 as compared with 1800 Again, in 1896, the last year of the Wilson law, the consumption of corn in this country was reduced to 14.73 per capita, and the total loss to the country in under consumption was 1,229,286,000

bushels of corn. The increase of exportation of man factures under the Wilson Tariff law. about which the free traders were jubi-lant, is a fact, but is not altogether instructive unless it is considered in the ight of some other facts. The increase of importation of foreign manufactures luring the time in which our exportation of home manufactures increased was three or four times as much as the growth in exports. Naturally with our own markets filled with foreign manu factures at low prices, our manufactur ers were either compelled to seek market abroad or close their establish ments. The effect of legislation cannot be determined by the study of a single year or a term of years. Those who want to examine this subject closely can get a better view of it by noting th imports and exports of the United States during the past half century. In the past twenty-five years, which has been a season of constant protective ariff with the exception of the three years just ended, the excess of ex ports over imports amounted to about \$2,509,000,000, while in the preceding quarter of a century, which was one of ow tariff excepting the war period, the excess of imports over exports was \$1,400,000,000. These figures which cover two twenty-five year periods, one of which was characterized by low tariff and the other by protective tariff, are convincing as to the effect of protection upon our foreign commerce.

A. B. CARSON

The Democratic bursh is counter be-neg in a seconds district and made take but present reading to the men tractive condition at the present mo-

ment, the leaders of that party are now searching for new novelties. Free sil ver and free trade have lost their at tractiveness despite the advertising which they have been given, the ex periments by the public in that line inving nausented them with that class of cheap goods. It is probable that the next assortment of wares which these gentlemen will offer will be Henry George's single tax, a denunciation of government by injunction," a propo sition to adopt the initiative and the referendum system by which the peo ple of the country may be kept in a

constant uproar by having an oppor-

in Washington are discussing	tunity to initiate legislation or to pass	Christian Living is the subject of this
emselves what the Democrats	upon measures enacted before these	lesson-Rom. 12: 9-21. The letter to the
for an issue in the next Presi-	measures can come actually into ope-	Romans was written from Corinth in the
	ration.	spring of 58, according to the usual chro-
ampaign. Protection has gain-	The state of the s	nology. In the last lesson we left Paul in
ground among members of	Wool-Protection and Free Trade.	Macedonia, probably in Philippi, on his
n party that they dare not	Imports of woolen manufactures:	journey from Ephesus to Corinth. He.
at a further issue as against	Fiscal	wrote Second Corinthians, from which the
blicans, while the bottom has	Yalue. \$41,060,080	last lesson was taken; shortly before he
y dropped out of their free sil-		left Macedonia for Corinth. Then he
sition by reason of the devel-	1892 35,565,870	went south to Corinth and spent the three
of the past few months. The	1803 38,048,515	winter months there (see Acts 20: 1-3).
they are fluding it necessary	1894 19,439,372	During those three months he wrote the
for a new issue is shown by	Protection average, \$33,528,461.	Epistle to the Galatians (as is generally
it utterances of various mem-	1895	supposed, and seems to be proved by com-
heir party favoring postal sav-	1896	parison of various passages) and the Epis-
		tle to the Romans. For years he had long-
ks, single taxes, the initiative	Free trade average, \$47,065,527.	ed to visit Rome and strengthen the
erendum, and other issues of	The average annual increase in our	church which had already been planted
as a possible basis for the	imports of manufactured woolen goods,	there, probably by Jewish Christians from
ir's declaration. The latest	during the Democratic policy of Free-	Palestine, though perhaps by Gentile
rhaps, which is being discuss-	Trade in wool, was \$13,537,066. Consid-	Christians from Asia Minor. Rome was
possible basis for Democratic	ering the shoddy character of the for-	the capital of the world, and Paul longed
n 1900 is the initiative and ref-	eign goods imported, and the idleness of	to have it made a center of true religion
The initiative means that	our people, since 1894, it is safe to say	as well. But the financial straits of the
y originate with the people.	that the excessive imports for the three	Jerusalem church were evidently more
request of a certain per cent.	years, aggregating \$40,500,000, have	important just then than anything else.
		After the errand to Jerusalem as bearer
, the State and municipal leg-	displaced the product of fully \$100,000,-	of the collection was accomplished, he in-
must pass any bill that the	000 worth of woolen products from	tended to start as soon as possible for
rs ask for Referendum means	American looms that would have been	Rome. As we learn later he was hinder-
se laws must be submitted to	made here if the American policy of	ed and delayed, and reached the Eternal
dar vote and indorsed before	Protection had been maintained with-	City only after long imprisonment, and
Il be operative. By this meth-	out interruption. The loss to workers	then only as a prisoner sent up for trial.
question would be submitted	in American woolen mills alone has	But when he wrote to the Romans from
popular vote, and legislatures	been fully \$70,000,000.	Corinth he knew nothing of the future;
simply figure heads, and the	deem rand 4100000000	knew only that his heart was full of anx-
	The New Sign.	lety for them during his enforced delay,
ity Would be in a constant	The New Sign.	and that he must make clear to them some
d uproar over every question.		of the fundamentals of Christian faith,
connection the latest state-	DE CENTER OF THE PARTY OF THE P	that no false teachers might draw them
Governor Boies, of Iowa, are		away.
ng. He was for free silver	ECTION	The book of Romans is one of the rich-
, but he now insists that free	The True The	est books in the Bible, and one of the most
-4 40 44 4 7- 6-31- 21 6	PO IN TON TON	difficult. By difficult we do not mean that

A Good Month's Gain. Business is improving; prosperity is at hand. Study the following totals of bank clearings for the United States for the month of July in each year since 1804, as given by "Bradstreets:"

Total United States bank clearings:

Democratic average\$4,185,306,768 1807 (Republican year) 4,786,001,35

Republican business gain in one month \$650,697,589 Depreciated Dollars.
Workingmen in the United States may congratulate themselves that they rejected last year the proposition to

place the American dollar upon the same basis as the Mexican dollar. The working people of Mexico now, find their dollar worth but 40 cents and yet are not receiving any increased number of them as their wages, while the prices of articles which they are compelled to buy with them have advanced as measured by depreciated dollars in which

They Are Well Off.
The fifteen countries from which hints of dissatisfaction with our Tariff have come have sold us in the past de-cade \$4,843,943,523 worth of goods, and bought from us only \$3,059,220,782 784,722,841. It is scarcely probable under these circumstances that they are going to take any steps which will emparrass or complicate commercial relations so advantageous to them.-Clinton (Iowa) Herald.

London's Big Business.

There was a large volume of business ransacted in London last May, the total of that city's bank clearings aggregating \$2,958,277,219. This was \$640,-000,000 greater than New York's clear ings in the same month, and greater by \$140,000,000 than the April business in

Political Notes.
The nation is now listening intently for Mr. Bryan's voice from the wilds of the Yellowstone Park to inform ! how it is that wheat can go up while silver is going down.

Iowa Populists also have placed distinct State ticket in the field, and their platform, like that of the Ohlo Populists, ignores the Chicago plat-form.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The second largest nugget of gold ever found in California is just reportd from Trinity County. It is worth \$42,000, and Klondike is invited to produce its biggest nugget for comparison.

Mexico is letting interested friends in this country do the boasting about her prosperity and admirable financial system. She is kept on the keen hustle trying to pay her debts in 100-cent dollars while collecting her dues in 40-cent dollars. It is quite a trick .- Detroit Free

Better times began as soon as the Republican party got in power: Better government will be secured for this city when the Republican party controls it. There is abundance of Democratic testimony to show that nothing could be worse than we have had under Democratic rule.-Louisville Commer-

With American tin plate not only supplying the markets of our own country, but actually making a bid for the markets of the world, the Democratic assertions of six years ago that protection could not make this industry sucTHE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec tion-Half an Hour's Study of the

Scriptures-Time Well Spent. Lesson for September 12. Golden Text,—"Be not overcome of vil, but overcome evil with good."-Rom

ok of Romans is one of the richest books in the Bible, and one of the most difficult. By difficult we do not mean that it is obscure, but that the mastery of its argument requires hard study and close reasoning. Even a superficial reading reveals many isolated passages of beauty and power, but to get a grasp of the book as a whole nothing but work will suffice. Happily, it is not necessary for the understanding of this lesson to study the general argument of the book; for this passage is taken from the latter part, which consists of practical exhortations, the connection of which with the preceding argument is not very close. Romans falls into four clearly marked divisions: (1) In-

into four clearly marked divisions: (1) Introduction, 1: -16; (2) Doctrinal portion, 1: -16; 11: 36; (3) Practical exhortations, 12: 1; 15; 13: (4) Personal messages and conclusion, 15:14; 16: 23.

This great proposition of the epistle, as everybody knows, is that salvation through faith in Christ is the universal opportunity of mankind, of Gentile as well as Jew. Paul proves first that there is no salvation in which the provided in the proportunity of mankind, of Gentile as well as Jew. Paul proves first that there is no salvation in any other course then is no salvation in any other course, then is no salvation in any other course, then explains the Christian plan of salvation and its consequences. This occupies the first eleven chapters. The rest of the book is based on these chapters by the word "therefore" in 12: 1. In view of all the profound and inspiring truths which Paul has been expounding, let Christians present their bodies a living sacrifice, etc., and the worthy of their calling, as they are exported to do no ur lesson and its are exhorted to do in our lesson and its contest.

"Dissimulation": that is, hypocrisy. Let love be without acting or pretense. "This little sentence implies more than it says. Love was so prevalent, and so strongly charácterized the church, that he who had it not was tempted to simulate it." had it not was tempted to simulate it."

—All the verbs that follow have the idea of continuous action. The sort of conduct that is here prescribed is not to be a matter of occasional remembrance; it is to be a life, constant and unwear; ing in love.—Cleaving to the good is here represented in the original by the word meaning to glue, to cement—a very strong figure.

"In honor preferring one another": "holy emulation" in unselfish deeds. It is not "preferring one another" in our sense not preferring one another in our sense of the word, but preceding one another in the effort to do each other honor. Com-pare the passage in 1 Cor. 13; 5, "seek-eth not her own." The Romans are ex-horted to be fervent both in the outer manifestation (zeal) and in the inner source (the spirit) of the divinely given

persisting in prayer, in spite of opposition

or discouragement.
"Distributing to the necessity of saints" rather, sharing in the necessity of saints; the Romans are exhorted to share the sorrows as well as the joys of their brethren, sharing their necessity by giving what could be spared.—Hospi-tality is not merely a pleasant social ac-complishment; it is a Christian virtue and

"Bless them which persecute you": "Bless them which persecute you; from the sermon on the mount.
"Be of the same mind"; this does not command uniformity of opinion, but tolerance and liberality. "Mind not high things" is a way of saying, "do not give much thought to outward social distinctions."

This sums up the whole passage and indeed the whole principle of Christian living with regard to outward conduct. 4.

Teachine Hints. A striking comparison may be made be-tween this chapter and 1 Cor. 13, which we studied some weeks ago. In both the theme is Christian love, but in the other chapter love is considered from the point of view of the poet and the prophet, while n this Paul is the wise shepherd of men the student of human nature, the lover of souls and the later of evil, whose words are suited to the actual needs of Roman Christians subject to the temptations of a reat city and of eternal dissension It may be pointed out that while verse

11 rightly translated does not refer spe-cifically to secular business, so-called, the diligence and zeal there recommended in spiritual affairs should lead to similar acivity in one's daily employment. Christian living does not always insure suc-cess in business, in the worldly sense; in-deed, in the opinion of some, obedience to the rules laid down in this lesson would make it impossible for most people to acquire wealth. But whether that be true or not, it is certain that the Christian should do the best of which he is capable in whatever trade, business or profession e may be placed.

The last sentence of the lesson, as was noted, is the epitome of the whole. No better life motto could be found than that sentence, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." The conseess strife between these two great threes. dess strife between these two great forces, good and evil, cannot be confined to restraint of evil. The evil must be dosplaced by the good, the darkness by the light. And the glorious free which shines out through the whole Rible and the history of Christianity is that good is more powerful than evil and one over-

Next Lesson-Pan's Address to the Ephesian Elders."-Acts 20: 22:35.

The Avalanche

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, SEP. 9, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray in: Mich., as second-class matter

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

San Francisco has received \$2,000 000 in gold for wheat to be shipped to Australia.

Has anybody been heard to expres regret that he voted for sound money and protection last year?

That remark about the prosperity show being so far behind the advance agent is now out of date.

So Scoretary Sherman is coming to Ohio to make a speech or two. After he has been heard the Democrats will readily concede that the secre tary is not in his dotage. - Blade.

Prosperity is coming down the pike n a thumping trot, bunting down the mugwomp toll gates and kicking up its heels at the terrified "boos" of the Calamity Janes like a two-yearold heifer fattened on clover.-N. Y.

Gen. Grosvenor says the present bother with politics this year. -

"Blessed is the country whose solgive the best they have, the best that an army the United States has always commanded in all her history." -President McKinley at Buffalo.

The Bryanites in last year's canvass staked their all upon the utter destruction of the farmer and his interests, unless free silver was made the law of the land. There is no in the condition of to-day the utterly absurd and false claims made. It cold and helpless.-Inter-Ocean.

From the position of private sol dier to that of President of the United States is a long step, and there is but one man who has yet made it. He was at the Buffalo reunion the other day, one Wm. Mckinley. And he was not a bit ruffled, either, when his carriago was refused admittance to the camp by an old soldier who knew only to obey orders.

And now there is prospect of high er prices for corn. The Europeans are taking our corn in great quantities, and here is statistician B. W. Snow of Chicago, one of the ablest experts on crops in the country, with an estimate that the corn crop of the country will be no more than 1,800, 000,000 bushels this year against 2, 283,000,000 bushels last year. This means higher prices for corn. yet silver continues to fall.

One of Bryan's favorite campaign Nebraska neighbors.

of Penusylvania indorsed the action more than to see this determination of the Democratic State Committee fully carried out, and the democratic in supplanting Mr. Harrity as a mem- party, municipal, county, State- and ber of the Democratic National Com- National; committed to free silver. mittee. Mr. Harrity was thrown overboard because he wouldn't support the 16-to 1 fallacy. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has for a long time past made a mere bluff at existence. It has now no excuse whatever for continuing such a bluff. Gaugrene in its case has merged into general decomposition. -Inter Ocean.

Free silver and free trade having lost their charm with the people of the United States, the democratic A MOST WONDERFUL CURE. leaders who recognized that will soon be out of a job unless they find some new rallying cry, are now looking for other issues. This is indicated by recent developements, which show that the men who have kept themselves in the public eye and public office through the operations of the Democratic party in the past few years are now quietly discussing the single tax, the initiative and the referendum, and features of this sort Wine of Tar Syrup. I took 14 bottles Skylark" and his little companion, in the hope that they may be able and am cured entirely. Such med-to present new and attractive cine I can recommend to those schemes with which to catch the unthinking voter in the next national election.

WASHTINGON LETTER. [From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3d, 1867. EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE:

Fecretary Gage is surprising some of those who supposed that he would devote his entire time to strictly floancial matters by giving his personal attention to all the various branches of the treasury department, and the result is that he is likely to be more thoroughly posted on all the workings of his department than any Secretary of the Treasury we have had for a long time. And he isn't overworking himself, either. He is merely bringing his wide business xperience to bear upon the working of the department, just as he did when at the head of the big Chicago bank. He has a wonderful knack of

speedily disposing of business. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, correctly says: "Bryanism and free silver have gone over the brink forever. New industries are being projected, capital is coming out, business is reviving, and, on the whole, this longlooked-for and much-talked-of era of prosperity is not on the way, but

Colonel Andrew Geddes, of Iowa, widely known in Grand Army circles, this week assumed the duties of chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. John Russel Young this week

announced his selections of the reprospority will add 25 per cent to the mainder of his chief assistants in the Ohio Republican vote. That is all management of the congressional true, but the total vote of the state library, and everybody conceeds that will show a sharp falling off from last he has lived up to his promise that year. Men in Ohio are too busy to each of them should be chosen for their special fitness to fill the position to which they are appointed. Those appointed were Prof. James C. Hanson, of Wisconsin, to be chief of diers fight for it and are willing to the catalogue department; Thos. H. Clark, of Ala., to be superintendent any man has, their own lives, to pre- of the law library; P. Lee Phillips, serve it, because they love it. Such of D. C., to be superintendent of the hall of maps and charts; Allen B. dent of the periodical and newspaper Va., to be superintendent, and Miss Myrtle L. Mason, of Ill., to be assist ant of the music department; A. P. C. Griffin, of Mass., and Arthur R. iding in Buffalo. Kimball, of N. H., to be assistant man so stupid as to be unable to read librarians. Lawrence Washington, of Va., to be in charge of Washingtonian Library; and W. H. Morse, of simply lays Bryan and Bryanism out R. I., to be assistant in catologue department. There are about forty clerks, attendants, laborers, &c., to be appointed to complete the working force of the new library, and the number seeking those places is in the

> Members of the administration are not disappointed in the amount produced by the Dingley tariff up to date. The deficit of about twentysix million dollars for the months of July and August, was no larger than it was expected to be. Large advance importations lessened the tariff receipts, and large expenditures necessarfly had to be made in the first quarter of the new fiscal year. The Dingley law is all right. and as soon as the advance importations are used up it will produce quite as much revenue as Mr. Dingley and the treasury experts estimated in advance of its enactment, and the the treasury will soon accumulate sufficient surplus to resume the republican policy of reducing the national debt by the re-

neighborhood of seven thousand.

tirement of the bonds. The attempt of the silver demspeeches has the following as its lead- ocrats of Pennsylvania to compel W. Dyer's restaurant in the evening ing sentiment: "We say that while F. Harrity to retire from the dem- and they refused to make it good. the dollar goes up property must go ocratic national committee is regarddown, and that falling property and ed in Washington as the beginning of ing to be almost entirely of lead. falling prices mean hard times. If a fight to the death upon the gold The Deputy U. S. Marshal of Bay you ask us how the gold standard democrats by the silver democrats. City came up on the night train, and affects the farmer we tell you that The silver democrats have the party took them in. It was found that the gold standard lowers the price organization in their hands, and they they had bought block tin and plaster of the products he sells without low- are apparently fully determined, that paris, while here. ering his taxes or his debts.". Bryan those members of their party who deshould come and explain this to his cline to fall down and worship at the shrine of the free coinage of silver, shall be kicked out of the party. The Democratic State Convention Nothing could please the Republicans

> Considerable gossip has been caused in Washington by the declaration of Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, that he would not support the recently nominated State democratic ticket, bu as the men who nominated that ticket, are in control of the election machinery, this defection is not likely to affect the result. With an election law in Virginia that would ensure the counting of the votes as they are cast, it would be an easy matter to defeat the democratic ticket.

Eminent Physicians pronounced at Consumption.

Dr. C. D. WARNER, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir:—I have received great benefit from your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I had a cough, and the doc tors gave up all hopes of my recovery, and pronounced it consumption. thought that it was death for me. I tried everything that we could hear of. Finally one of my friends pre vailed upon me to use your White

who are afflicted as I was. Very resp'y Yours

JOSEPH E. UNDERHILL.

In Memoriam of Mrs. Lucy Clark.

Through all pain at times she'd smile. Heaven retaineth now our treasure. Earth the lonely casket keeps. And the cunbeams tile to in

Where our sainted Lucy sleeps. Call not tack the dear departed. Anchored safe where storms ar o'er. On the border land we left her, Soon to meet, and part no more Far beyond this world of changes, Far beyond this world of care, We shall find our missing loved one, In our Father's mansion fair.

Additional Local Matter.

At the Farmer's Pic-Nic, next reek, there will be an experience meeting in the afternoon, when a member of our pioneers will tell "how they did it,"

R. Babbitt, of Grove, was in town, Saturday. He is well pleased with the financial result of the fishing season, and intends to purchase a fleet-footed span of horses for next cason's work.

D. Spencer, who had the mistortune to dislocate his right shoulder, and break the collar bone, last week, by falling from a wagon, is improving rapidly under the skillful care of Dr. Leighton.

Elmer Ostrander, Pere Cheney P. O., would be glad to find his team, which strayed away about three weeks ago. A sorrel and gray, the sorrel wearing a poke. Any one having seen them will confer a great favor, by sending him word.

Last Thursday, after long months of suffering, Mrs. Lucy Clark, NEE Shellenburger, laid down the life which had become a burden, and entered into rest. She was buried Saturday. The funeral at the M. E. Church was largely attended.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, returned from Buffalo, Monday morning. He is more than satisfied with his Slaus in, of Oregon, to be superinten- trip. 380 of his old regiment were present, and were given a place in department. W. R. Whittlesey, of the grand parade, with their old regimental colors. The regiment were most royally entertained by Dr. Har rington, one of their comrades, res

> We have secured 25 bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat. from Hon, Franklin Wells, of Constantine President of the State Board of Agri culture, whose name alone is a guarantee of its purity, for N. Michelson who will sow it on his Houghton Lake farm. The reports this year show it to be the strongest wheat, and to give the best yield of any in

> > It is Strange,

that some people who say they never read patent medicine advertisements will be found lugging home every now and then a bottle of some favor-ite medicine of theirs. We don't bother you with much reading, but of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pensin for constinution, indigestion and stomich trouble. 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale by L. Fournier.

Two men giving their names as Bearns and Boernes, and claiming to hail from Mio, were arrested Monday evening on the charge of passing counterfeit money. They were here with a team belonging to Marsh Bros., lumbermen of Mio, and offered the money at several places during the day. A dollar was passed at The imitation is very poor, appear-

Hellol

Did you say that you were not feeling well, and that your stomach is out of order? Well then try a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and you are sure of relief. Constipation and indigestion cured. ache cured. Greatest boon to man kind; and is being appreciated by thousands. loc will get you a trial size bottle. Larger sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

is signalized by the appearance of keep the best of September St. Nicholas. The frontis- FRESH, SALT piece is a reproduction of the painting by Geoffroy, "A Village School in Brittany." Charles T. Hill, who has written a number of papers on the New York Fire Department, has another one on "Floating Fire-Engines." "A Brave Little Coward," by Also all kinds of Vegetables. May Belleville Brown, is a story of a prairie fire. "A Soap-Bubble and its Secrets," by Jacob F. Bucher, is full of suggestions for amusements, "The Street Dogs of Constantinople." by Oswald Garrison Villard, and "Stories price paid for Beef, Veal and of Elephants." by Marie A. Millie. are two interesting articles about animals. The serials are all nearing their ends, and the plots take even a firmer hold on the attention. "Master start out for Stratford after their London experiences. There are many poems and verses, and pictures by Birch. Relyea, Varian and other

favorite artists.

We are at the Front again

* With a full and complete line of **

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SOHES,

#AND#

Ladie's and Gent's Furnishings.

We are going to dispose of these goods at prices that defy any competition.

Be fair with yourselves, and hang on to your dollars until vou see our

Solid Fact Bargains.

Our Fall Stock presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. Our store is crowded with the newest, well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps and Ladie's and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Gloves, Trunks, Valises, &c. No question, but prices being satisfatory.

Depend on us for perfect satisfaction, and value for your money. We deserve your trade because we give the fairest and squarest opportunity for buying goods at rook-bottom prices.

We give you a cordial invitation to call and examine our FIVE AND TEN CENTS GOODS. You will save 100 percent on these goods.

JOSEPH'S CHEAP CASH STORE

THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE,

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of *PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS, 12

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also caya Line of PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS. №

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

Michigan. Gravling.

All Professiona Calls Promptly Attended.



NEW MARKET



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the "The beginning of the school year City Drug Store, where we will

and SMOKED MEATS FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any

market.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS, - Michigan.

RANKLIN Gor. Bates and Luxmod Streets, DETROIT, MICH.
Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Day.
Only one block from Woodward and lefferson Aves Elevatar Steries, Street, Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

C.A.SNOW&CO

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH. August 28th, 1897.

August 28th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filled notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his intention to make final proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on October 30t., 1807; viz: Charles Faulley. Homested Application No. 931, for the N.W ft, 184, Sec. 2, Tp. 28, N. R. 2 W.

He names the following witness to prova his continuous residence upon and entityation of said land, viz: Peter Aebil, William S. Charler, Arthur E. Wakeley, Charles Shellenbarger, all offernyling, Mich.

sep3.5 w. O. PALMER, Register,

WILD CHERRY OF COUCHS COLDS CONSUMPTION Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills

YOUR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE. AND HAY, OATS & FEED. *;≓AT#;* OUR STORE. We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition. Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, - Michigan.

For Cash Only.

During This Sale.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in #DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS, &

All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices. All our Men's Boy's and Children's

Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker.

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN. JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month; The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine: The Strand: St. Nicholas: McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, 10 Wehman's Song Book, No. 54,

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Do You Want Satisfaction?

THE DETROIT JOURNAL SEMI-WEEKLY.



Newspaper The Detroit Journal SEMI-WEEKLY.

Every Tuesday and Friday. \$1.00 per year. 50 cts., 6 months.

is the most satisfactory and popular twice-aweek newspaper published in Michigan. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper pub-

MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few

The Latest News is in every issue.

The Market Reports are the very best. The Editorials acknowledged the choicest.

The Journal Cartoons have a national repu-The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old. There are Carefully Edited Departments

for all kinds of Readers The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, S PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 EDITIONS,

\$1.00 PER YEAR. The BEST and CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER published for the money.

(Write your name and address on a postal card, address to J. C. Scott, Mgr. Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, for free sample copy.) SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

IF NOT A READER SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have the Semi-weekly Journal for 80 cts.

LOCAL ITEMS Hon. Devere Hall, of Bay City, was

a visitor here, Monday. Read Joseph's new Ad. It will in-

Bonn-Monday, Sept. 6th., to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Michelson, a son.

School Books at Fournier's Drug

Mrs. Thomas Daily, and family, have removed to Detroit.

Mrs. Seeley Wakeley, of Grove, was in town, Friday.

H Schreiber of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine township, was in town, Saturday.

John McCultom, of Maple Forest,

was in town, Saturday. Mrs. Flora Howse, of Maple Forest

was in town, Saturday. A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

Fred. Sholtz, of Center Plains, was in town, Saturday. H. Feldhauser, of Blaine township,

was in town, Saturday. What kind of dedication is to be

given the new Opera House? A. R. Corwin, of Center Plains

township, was in town. Saturday. C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, to a man from Ohio. was in town, last Friday.

Arthur and Seeley Wakeley, of Grove township, were in town last Friday.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Pablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Rescommon, have started for the go into business for himself. Klondyke on bicycles. You can save 100 percent by buy-

ing 5c and 10c goods at Joseph's Chean Cash Store.

E. C. Kendrick, W. Eickhoff, and E. Trumley enter the Agricultural College, next Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choic est Teas and the best Coffees in There is about \$2000,00 in pensions

distributed in this county, every quarter.

The broad smile illuminating the faces of our farmers, indicates good crops and fair prices.

The best place in Grayling to buy Co's. Prices guaranteed.

The only recognition of Labor Day in Grayling, was the closing of the

If you wish to secure some solid fast bargains, call at Joseph's Cheap He is very correct and dignified in

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs

15c and 25c at the store of S. West Br. Herald.

the Conversatory of Music.

Mr. and Mrs. John Staley, and Miss Maude Staley, returned from

Bay View, last Saturday. Mrs. J. K. Wright, and daughter, returned from Oden, where they have

At Joseph's Chean Cash Store goods are marked down to rock-bottom ness for \$6.00, and a double

been summering, last week.

prices.

Mrs. George Langewin took the express south, Monday, for a visit in H. & Co's. upper Canada. Dr. W. B. Flynn will be in Gray-

ling, to serve his patrons, from 14th to 18th of September. Do not forget the Farmer's Pic-

Nic, the 16th. Get there and enjoy

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest ered during my late trouble. township, was in town, last Thurs-

Fred. F. Hoesli, and sons, and E. Fauble, of Blaine township, were in town, last Thursday.

Mrs. A. Wakeley, of Grove town ship, returned from a visit with relatives, Saturday.

P. Aebli drove out to Blaine, last Sunday, to see his farm and old

Mrs. Ryckman, of Grove township, has been visiting in town for the past week.

Fred Hoesli, of Blaine township was in town, Saturday. His corn and

potatoe fields promise a rich harvest. Chas. Patzke, of Blaine township,

made fina proof on his homestead, last Faturdas

Kneeland, is the proprietor of the Lewiston meat market.

Eli Forbush, of Maple Forest, was d town, last Friday. He is well satissed with the crop prospects. Ph. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was

thing booming in that burg. Mrs. L. Bradley is enjoying a visit by her former mother-in-law, Mrs. Philo Strickland.

in town, Saturday, and reports every

Chas. Richardson, Superintendent of the Poor, of South Branch township, was in town, Saturday.

family to Bay City or Detroit, in the near future. A. L. Pond returned from Buffalo,

last Saturday, and Mrs. Pond on time at the encampment.

Bring your Butter, Eggs, and Huckleberries to S. H. & Co. They pay the highest market price for them.

O. Parsons has severed his connection with the mills here, where he has been employed so many years. and gone to Norfolk, Va.

study. She will sing in the first bap- week. tist church of that city, next Sunday.

idences in town.

A. Emory, Supervisor of Center Plains township, was in town, Saturday. He has sold part of his farm

Now is the time to paint your The best time of 5c and 10c godds house with Sherwin Williams' Staley were elected to succeed them in this county, at Joseph's Cheap Paint, the best on earth, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

> Mrs. John Hanna, and son, Otis, of Beaver Creek township, returned citizens the fine condition of the from their visit with friends at district financially. All debts are Owosso, last Wednesday. Geo. McCullough returned to Gray-

ling, Saturday morning. We under James Snively and S. A. Mason, of stand he has returned to stay, and Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to

> Fournier's Drug Store. Miss Elsie Butler accompanied

Grayling, Monday morning. Mrs. P. Aebli returned from a four days visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Niederer, in Maple Forest, Sunday

We have two Men's and one Boy's Wheel left, which we will nervous exhaustion, and sell at a bargain. Call and see them, if interested. S. H. & Co.

From an exchange we learn that Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Jay Allen, Receiver of the Land Office at this place, was married at Vassar, last Thursday, to Miss Meta

A. J. Rose has so far recovered his movements, but his smile is broad

Homer Jacobs has the job of painting the school house roof, and is ever lastingly daubing the red stuff over Ladies' Underwear 5c, 10c, the shingles and his own anatomy. - Fournier.

The Enworth League will Miss Maude Staley started for Chi- social at the W. R. C. Hall, Friday igan Counties are shipping cattle cago, Tuesday, where she will enter evening, Sept. 10th. Come and set east. Six car loads were taken out your supper, and have a good time. of Presque Isle county, last week. Fifteen cents for supper.

machine in front of his store. You industry. drop in a cent and the machine does the rest by giving you a stick of chewing gum.

A splendid single Buggy Harheavy Farm Harness, complete with collars, for \$23.00, at S.

A two year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Benson died last Friday, from drinking Kerosine oil, which the little one got hold of without the knowledge of its mother.

I herewith express my sincerest thanks to my friends and neighbors, subscribed for the Herald. Utsego for the kindness and assistance rend-

JOHN CLARK

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. im or any other adulterant. Sised." 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

O. S. Kneeland, brother of D. M. The crop of black-berries was never so large, and everybody seems to be taking advantage of them. They have sold as low as three cents a quart in the village.

> There will be a special meeting of Crawford Hive No. 690, Friday evening, Sept. 10th, for initiatory work. All officers and members are request

ed to be present.

EDITH MCKAY, R. K.

O. Palmer has put in a small field of Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat, which is a native of Canada, and is most highly recommended by Dr. Redzie, who is authority on wheat in L. Bradley intends to remove his this state.

N. Michelson has his silo completed, and will fill it this week. using his new corn harvester for cutting, and steam engine and silage Monday. They had an enjoyable cutter for the work, Improved machinery pays.

> J. W. Sorenson has purchased the property in which he is running a restaurant and news depot, of C. W. Wight, for \$900,00. John is to be congratulated on his purchase, as it is a good location.

Shorty Green, for blasphemous and other derogatory language, used in a e and on the street, was relegated Miss Mary Staley has gone to to the care of Sheriff Chalker, for 90 Grand Haven, to pursue her musical days, by the justice, one day last

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hanson started Levi Clement is rebuilding his Monday, for a month's visit in Inhome on Michigan Avenue, and will diana. They go by way of Chicago, have one of the most pleasant res- will visit at Logansport, and Indianapolis, and take in the reunion of his regiment, the first of next month. J. C. has carned a vacation and we trust. will enjoy it.

> At the annual school meeting, Monday evening, Trustees Taylor and selves. The census shows an increase of 30 pupils in the district for the year. A full report will be given next week, which will show to our paid, and enough cash on hand to meet expenses till taxes are col-

A Household Necessity.

No family should be without Fo Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to ley's Colle Cure, for all bowel combrighten your home. Every gallon plaints: For sale at L. Fournier's cold on a guarantee. For sale at Drug Store.

The first beet sugar crop ever rais Miss Lenz, of Columbus, Ohio, as far ed in the state, has just been haras Detroit, on her way home, leaving vested at Saganing, and experts pronounce the quantity and quality of the crop far beyond their expects

> Found. At Fournier's Drug Store, a mar velous cure for all kidney complaints. weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure.

Mrs. Fannie Eickhoff, of Grayling, arrived Monday evering to visit ber daughter, wife of Rev. S. G. Taylor, and make the acquaintance of her new granddaughter. Mrs. Eickboff is prominent in the work of the W. from his illness as to be around town. R. C. in this state.—Cheboygan Tribune:

> BONFIELD, Ill. Aug. 14., 1895. "I am subject to Cramps and Colic, and have used many remedies, but find Foley's Colic Cure beats them all. W. L. YEATS. For sale by L.

ly all of our Northern

Dangerous Drinking Water. Death lucks in impure water. It breeds diseases, often in epidemic form. The first symptom is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are For sale by L. Fournier.

Lumberman Henry Bates is the proud father of a son. The important family event occured Wednesday. Sentember 1st. and Mr. Bates took holiday to celebrate the event with his friends and pass around the cigars. He likewise called in and Co. Herald.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Plands, Chilbiains, Corns and all it means that we are authorized by the proprietors to sell these remedies on a positive guarantee, that if guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 purchaser is not satisfied with the results, we will refund the purchase results, we will refund the purchase medicines have been ands, Chilblains, Corns and all cents per box. For sale by L. Four-

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Sep. 4th, 1897.

Borg, L. H. Mrs. Fenn. J. H. Bloomer, R. Mrs. Gales. Alice, Mrs. Miller, John.

Persons calling for any of the

WM. BRADEN, P. M.

THE KLONDYKE LADIE'SYK

IS ALL RIGHT

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

GOLDI

BUT WHEN YOU

ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,

GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

The best place in the city to buy your GRO-CERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your —>} ⊗ SHOES. ⊗ K

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

School Books!! SCHOOL BOOKS!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE Is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all descriptions.

TABLETS from ONE CENT UP. With eyery FIVE and TEN CENT Tablet bought of us, we give you a

RULER FREE OF CHARGE.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLER, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A special dispatch from Lansing to the Detroit Journal, says that Fish Commissioner Dickerson, and Senator Preston, after failing to get a piece of state land along the AuSable, bought a tax title to 40 acres in this county, on which they will have a summer camp for fishing purposes.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-

Colds and for Consumption. As the country is developed, cattle bottle is guaranteed. It will cure raising promises to be an important and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head, and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, attack of heart trouble, last Friday, pleasant to take, and above all a sare to which he is subject, in front of J. with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug

> Many new settlers are going into northern Ogemaw, Roscommon and and other states have recently arrived.-Standish Cor. Detroit Tribune.

> > What it Means.

When we advertise that we will guarantee Dr. King's New Discovery, and 200. This, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Electric Bitters, Bucklea's Arnica Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Salve, or Dr. King's New Life Pills, These medicines have been sold on this guarantee for many years, and there could be no more conclusive evidence of their great merit. Ask about them and give them a trial. Sold at Fournier's

Oscoda county boasts of the largest created by act of the last legislature, above letters, will please say 'Adver- and comprises the townships of Big Creek and Mentor, and is 12 by 24

A. Taylor is clearing up a new farm, a mile north of town, on the East Branch.

A Horrible Railroad Accident. Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's plying to us. We will pay highest Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered This is the best medicine in the or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fourniers, sole pottle is guaranteed. It will agent and get a trial battle,

Large sizes 50c and 25c. Paul Fassett, an old veteran and well known citizen, suffered from an attack of heart trouble, last Friday, cure. It is always well to take Dr. J. Post & Cos, hardware store. He King's New Life Pills in connection was helped into the store and a convevance sent for to take him home. He is much better and able to be on Free the street again. - Chebovgan Trib-

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects Crawford counties, land being offered of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and for 10 cents an acre. Nearly three Indigestion. Her case baffled the hundred families from Ohio, Indiana skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celand. ery King for the nerves she is almost catirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this reat vegetable compound. Call at L. FOURNIERS', sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets.

A new form of Thousand-Mile Ticket the result of careful consideration and discussion between the railroads and their principal patrons, will be placed on sale September 1st at all important Michigan Central ticket offices. The ticket is sold for \$30.00, with a rebate to the purchaser of \$10.00, when used up in compliance with its conditions, and is accepted on all the lines in the Central Passenger Association, 45 in number, and covering a vast extent of country. No mileage book has yet been devised so acceptable to all parties school district in the state. It was concerned and so advantageous to to travel a thousand miles in a year should avail themselves of it, and should consult the nearest Michigan Central ticket agent. sep3-1w

GRAYLING.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH MICH

the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins

Farmer's Annual Pic-Nic.

The Annual Pic-Nic of the Farm er's Association of Crawford County will be held on their grounds near the Odell school house. September to make it more successful than ever before, and a cordial invitation is extended to all, to come with their baskets full, and enjoy a day in social intercourse.

C. WALDRON, SEC'Y.

For Sale. The Commercial House, of Gray ling, is for sale. For terms, etc. address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

apr8-tf The Otsego Co. Herald, says: "That lawyers Lanning and Johnson have another bad attack of the newspaper fever. Want to launch a Democrat sheet on the tempestous and stormy sea of journalism in Gaylord, and reap fame and fortune. All right, a long suffering public is standing

waiting to ride on that craft."

market price.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by ap-

around with hands in their pockets

Petition to Vacate part of Village

To the Circuit Court of the County of Craw

THE PETITION of Martha M. Brink, of and County, respectfully shows, that she is the owner in fee of the following described tots and blocks of land, situate in the village of Grayling, in and County, according to the pink thereof, that is to eay, the said Blartha Brink is the owner of the entire Block one [13]. Lots sown [17] cipth [18], nine [19], ten [10], delwen [11], and twelve [12] of Block two [2]; Lots eight [8], nine [9], ten [10], eleven [11], and twelve [12] of Block three [8], the alleytuning north and south, through Blocks one, two and three, all of I lum Street. all of Blick that of Street, and the East half of Bate Street.

Your pet tioner further shows that that portion of the said village of Grayling in which the above described lots and purcels of land are signated was surveyed into lots and blocks, streets and alloys and a plat thereof made and fully unknowledged by the projection dense, streets and alloys and a plat thereof of deads of the said County of Crawiord, on, the 15th day of June A. D. 1889 upon which the same was essignated as Martha M. Brink's Addition to the village of Grayling, to which said plat and he record thereof your petitioner prays leave to refer.

Your petitioner further shows that the lots and

this record thereof your petitioner prays leave to refer.

Your petitioner further shows that the lots and parcels of land, so owned by her as above described, emihrace and constitute the whole of Block one, the cast one half of. Blocks two and three of the said addition to the village of Grayling, and that the streets and alloys as above described, were surveyed and platted by the said original proprietor, and your petitioner is the only purson who owns or is interested in any of the lands to the cast or south of said streets in the opening or keeping, open of the said streets and alleys, and the only person, who has any interest in the opening or keeping, open of the said streets and alleys.

And your petitioner further shows that it is desirable that the part of the plat with the streets and alleys above described should be wreated for the following reasons, that's to say. The lands herein petitioner, and are used or requed for no other purposs.

Your petitioner therefore, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby prays that the streets and alleys herein before mentioned and described may be vacaged to the ond that the title thereto may revert to and vest in your petitioner, the owner of the lots and precise adjoining the said country of Crawford has or may have therein, by reason of the survey and platting thereof as a doresaid. And your potitioner will over pray &c.

MARTHA M. BRINK

O. PALMER, Atty for Petitloner. STATE OF MICHIGAN, S.S.

Martha M, Brink, being duly sworn denose and says that she resides in the said County of trawford, that on this did day of August A. D. 897 ahe has heard read the above petition, beer subscribed, and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true in substance and that the same is true in substance and

[L. S.] JAMES K. WRIGHT. Notary Public in and for Crawford Co.

* Come and see the

NEW DAKOTA HAT

Special:—

LADIE'S OXFORD SLIPS, in black, worth \$1.25. For one week.

JOE ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

> 5:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express; Daily except Sur dáy; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P.M. Mackinaw 7:30 A. M. 1:00 P.M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinsw 7 80

MICHIGAN.

GOING SOUTH. 16th. Arrangements will be made gits P. M. Detroit, Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:25 P. M., Detroit 10:00 P.M.
12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives
Bay City 3:25 A. M., Detroit, 7:50 A.M.

> Bay City 6:45 P. M.
>
> Accommodation Depart 6:30 A. M.
>
> Ar. 1:40 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain real estate mortgage made by Jacob Lufther and Mary L. Lightner, his wife, to Jens Michelson, which mortgage bears date feel, 28th A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1896. In Liber B of mortgages, on pages 27d and 279, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of minety-seven and forty-five one hundred dollars [807, 45] as principal and interest, and the sum of four and five hundred the sum of fifteen dollars [810,0] attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage and, by statute, and these is yet to become the upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred made the dollars [81,0] as principal; and no said to proceedings to the sum of one hundred and the sum of the sum of the hundred and the sum of the hundred hundred the sum of the hundred Mortgage Sale.

Quarter of Selection Lines, at [50] in this lange two [2] west, in Cranford Co. Market and the containing forty dense of the co. Market and the containing forty dense of the co. Market and the containing forty dense the Langet his langet in the containing for the containing the containing the containing the containing the langet and the containing the langet and the containing the containing the langet and the langet langet and langet langet and langet langet

Yerington's College,

Xerington's Gollege,

St. Louis, Michigan, will open its, seventh year
Sept. 27th, 1897. Gouvess-Teachers', Commorcial Shorthand Penmanship, English, Music,
Ebocution and Physical Culture. Thution: For
any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10;
24 weeks, \$10; 36 weeks, 518. The common
Branches (Arithmetic, Grammer and deography) with private lessons in Music, and all
free class drills for above nulion. The common
Branches with all free class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$15 a year. Free class
drills are Plath and Ornamental Penmanship,
Reading, Spelliag, Letter Writing, Music, Elooution, Physical Culture, behating and Farilamentary work, Students may club where they
have use of Bourding fitniss, complete, for 50
centra week, and furnish their own provisions
for a trills. All exadles in the cylicge bandled by
professionals, 10 our Commercial and shorthand
of the commercial and shorthand



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JOSEPH LADUE

tell him of greater things later on. He

started in to look for gold.

His first find brought settlers there by the dozen. "Dawson" the place was

portions of the land his fame grew and

presd. He now owns Dawson, having

LADUE'S HOME IN DAWSON

sold but little, and is so many times a

millionaire that his wealth cannot be estimated. He is the Barnato of Alus-

ka, the man who struck it rich, and

held on to it. It is only another tale of

South African luck, but much nearer

At present, if you want to get to Alas

ka and become a Barnato, there are two ways of going. One is by sea and

the other is overland. If you take the sea route you can start by steamship

Alaska, touch first at Unalaska, passing

there the route lies directly north, get

ting colder and colder every minute

Here you will need all the Arctic wraps

you have brought with you. The ship's

cereals, chocolate, meats and spices. But for all that you will need fur over-

coats, fur hoods, blanket wraps, woolen

in which to sleep. For one going from

a very warm city into this region the

there is sure to be great suffering, and

many of the would-be Barnatos turn

The steamship stops at St. Michael's

and here, within sight of Bering sea

almost within bailing distance of the

and start inland to search for gold.

The Barnatos have nearly all followed the Yukon. It leads into Klondyke

and one of its tributaries is the Klon-

dyke River. Dawson, Joseph Ladu

s and big, warm, fur-lined bags

From

through the Aleutian Islands.

home enviously near.

nowing a good thing when he saw it,

DAWSON CITY, THE "METROPOLIS" OF THE GOLD REGION.

mertain quantity of land which was next to nothing. At Circle City you then for sale at a very low figure, and must now pay \$40 for a fur coat when

TWO WAYS OF CROSSING MILES' CANYON, ON THE YUKON.



or a manufactor is no

which is sold and that which belongs to the United States, and a man is free to hunt where he will. For your own comfort, however, it is well to have some definite arrangement made with nearest authorities, so as to avoid trou-ble in case of a rich find or. Another way to reach the gold fields

is by the overland route. Many journey this way in wagons, as they went to "Pike's Peak or Bust" years ago. The oute begins at Scattle and follows the onst north past Sitka, past Juneau and through the Chilcoe pass, and so north brough the gold fields to Dawson. The finds" here are rich, and when Klon lyke is reached, on the other side of Dawson, a man finds limself in the very middle of the gold country. The distance to be traversed is great, and the journey is a long, hard one, but, notwithstanding this, thousands are struggling. Alaska wards.

It cost Ladue nothing to become Barnato. But those who want to follow in his footsteps will need something returned to his home, but later went like \$1,000 in money. The country is back to Alaska, took up a claim in the more thickly populated now and prices lvery heart of the country, paid for a have gone up, whereas they used to be

you used to get one for \$5. And flour

sugar and spices, the absolute necess

are bringing fancy prices, so that a mar

now needs ten times the sum required

It is certainly true that better "finds"

ire being made in American territory

than in British Columbia. Four hun

dred miles southeast of Dawson, or the Pelli river, there has been a "find"

located that is richer than any yet dis-covered. Prospectors say that as soon

is attention is called towards the Amer

can side of the gold field line and work

commodated in one room, and can

of the party should be a practical chem-

travel in one small conveyance.



little lady will come into one of the big

PRINCESS OF THE KAPFIRS

sing of Africa. Mrs. Blackman's moth er has gone to England to contest Bar nato's will. The mother is a Russian and she says that Barnato married her in Russia twenty-seven years ago. The Kaffir king was known at that time as Barney Brolobjitschy, and he disap peared in a most mysterious manner many years ago. Mrs. Blackman says that, although she was very young when her father disappeared, she remembers him very well and readily recognizes him from his latest photographs. Her; mother is now at work with her lawyers in England, making arrangements to go into court and con est the will, in which Barnato left the bulk of his hundreds of millions to his widow and his little daughter. The ense promises a big fight.

Kind Forbearance.

Frederick Walker, who did such eautiful work in art, and who died so roung that all the great promise in him ould not be disclosed; began his draw ngs for the Cornhill Magazine by an interview with Thackeray, wherein he by the dozen. 'Dawson' the place was ties, have adjunced 50 per cent. The called, and as the owner sold off small luxuries—tea, codee, eggs and butter was much agitated, and the great writ er proved correspondingly kind. Walker had an exceeding reverence

for Thackerny, and greatly dreaded ar

t year ago for traveling through the settlements of Alaska. nterview with him. "Bring him here," Thackerny had said, "and we shall soon see whether

ie can draw." So, early one morning, the young nan was taken to the author's house in Onslow Square. The drive was a stent one, for the artist became every instant more agitated and distressed This Thackeray noticed at once, and did his best to set him at ease

ing upon it becomes general there will "Can you draw?" be asked, after a be gold mined there in greater quanti-tics than has ever been found on the British side of the Klondyke fields. little general conversation. "Mr. Smith says you can." The way to travel to Alaska is in par-ties of four. These can easily be oc-

"Y-e-es, I think so," stammered Walker.

"I'm going to shave." said Mr. Thack "Would you mind drawing my

So he turned about, and Walker made



VILLAGE ON FORTY-MILE CREEK

woman is of the utmost assistance, but few of the sex have ventured out. In the baggage which the four carry should be pieces of tanued skins, sloce Bering strait, you leave the steamship eather, flannel and wool, everything for repairing the Alaskan wearing ap-parel. One of the number should be ble to cook and the fourth should understand the art of putting up a quick shelter. All should be willing and ready to share and share alike in hardship.

One of the hardest things the pros ector has to endure is the sight of the sacks of gold dust that are being shipned from every seaport and the tons of ore that are being sent down from St. Michael's and south from Juneau. In one day there, came advices from St. Michael's that \$1,400,000 worth of gold dust would be shipped by the Wells-Fargo south, and that \$768,000 in dust was awaiting transportation. In one day there came down on the Puget ound steamship \$200,000 in Alaska rold.

Ladue was one of the first to strike he Yukon region, rich in gold. He set led Dayson City and built a sawmill. However, he found it difficult to ge nen to work for him at \$15 a day. He nas made a fortune out of the and will return to Dawson in the spring with his wife.

PRINCESS OF THE KAFFIRS.

him Mr Lincoln said. Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it into the bands of Blondin to carry across Ningara Falls on a rope would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him. "Blondin, stand up a little straighter! Blondin, stoop a little more; go a little faster; lean more to the south?" No, you would blod your breath, as well

Yeast Deemed Injurious. In France, when the use of yeast was first introduced, it was deemed by the medical faculty to be so injurious to health that its use was prohibited up der the severest penalties.

quired ingeniously, as the seaside young man gave her the engagement ring. "No," he replied frankly. "It's only fourteen karat." "That isn't as fine as eighteen karat, is it?" "Not quite. But it stands the wear and tear

COL. TOM OCHILTREE.

Famous Texas Wit Who Has Made Two Confinents Laugh. Col. Thomas P. Ochlitree, the famous Texas wit and statesman, became a national character a few years ago when e came to Congress as a Representaive from Texas. He was conspicuous o look upon, and he rarely sald any thing that was not conspicuous. He made friends, and he was so good-natured to his enemies and so quick with his wit that the men who were opposed to him were anxious to get over their tilts. He was pointed out on the floor of the House as the first native Congressman from his State. It was also related that his district was wider and longer than many of the states of Europe, reaching over a territory of twenty-seven counties, and running from Gulf to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. This area comprised 37,600 mare miles. Ochiltree was practical-

ly the king of it.

Ochiltree went to the top of capital favoritism at a single bound. a prince of story-tellers. The beauty of his humor was that it hit no one so hard as it hit himself. He rarely appeared upon the floor of the Forty-eighth Congress that he did not put the House into a furore of laughter The country members used to declare that he was more fun than the minstrels. His bills and appropriations were jested through. He called him-self the "Red-headed Ranger from Texas," and the title was enough to get him a hearing before the busiest amittee. It was his custon in word to an important session of a lose-mouthed and dignified committee that the "Red-headed Ranger from Texas" had a few remarks he would like to make covering a few points in a measure the august body had in its pigeon holes. The admission of Ochiltree meant a good laugh—a long serie of good laughs- and it is a part of leg islative tradition that the Colonel's sto ries have done for him what plain, unvarnished and prospic logic failed to do for others.

Judge William B. Ochiltree, a law-

yer of great repute in the South, was determined that young Tom should be brought up in the strait and narrow path. He thought his son would be a quiet man, of gentle habits, and there



COL. THOS. P. OCHILTREE.

ipon placed him under the care and tutelage of two Catholic priests: priests labored in Nacogdoches parish here the boy was born, and they tried industriously to keep their pupi in lines of thought that might possibly ake him into the clergy. The lad stood it for a time, and at the age of 15 suddenly took the matter into his own hands. He wanted to fight Indians, The priests were powerless, and, with a great deal of shrewd planning, young Tom-made an enlistment as a private in the Texas Rangers, starting west for the scalps of the Apaches and Co-manches in 1854. A year knocked all the romance out of this boylsh ambition, and he was willing to come home and buckle down to his books. He always had some outside plan in his head and while he was still under his majority in years he was editor of a paper and had been sent as a delegate to the conventions in Charleston and Baltimore. He studied law and was barely out of his teens when his father him into his office as a partner Ochlitree fought his way to a colonelcy in the Confederate army. After the war he told the people of Texas, through his Galveston paper, "to stop crying and get solace in work." His ability was marked enough to attract the attention of President Grant, and Grant made him the murshal for Tex as. He and the President became great friends It is said that Grant delightd in seeing no one more than he did in seeing Com Ochiltree.

Texas owes as much to Ochiltree as it does to any other man that ever came from the State. He has been untiring in his efforts to keep the State before the public. He did so much in this respect with the papers that he edited he was at one time sent to Europe as emigrant commissioner for Texas. This gave him opportunity for many trips abroad, and he as fluent in the continental languages as in English. He actually became a feature in the London papers, and the old journals used to advertise interviews with him as the New York on pers now advertise their weekly grist of Sunday matter.

Col. Ochiltree has a reputation for knowing more about good things to eat, for having eaten more good things, for having helped more people to eat the best things than any other living man in this country. He is also no second on the proposition of beverages. The good taste in eating and drinking natural for him, and he declare he protested loudly and industriously because the nurse insisted he should have nothing but milk during his very early life. He likes the good things of no more than he does the bright men in life. Where he is there is a certain center of keen wit and ringing stories. He is versatile in his eating, as well as in his mind. He stands the chuck of the plains as well as the chef d'ouvres of the metropolis, and he will relish the poor stuff of the chapparel if the men are about the table that make the diners forget the dinner.

Nelson's Famous Order. Captain Alfred T. Mahan contributes o the Century an article on "Nelson at Trafalgar." Concerning Nelson's fanous order, Captain Mahan says: Aft er returning to the deck, Nelson asked Blackwood whether he did not think another signal was needed. The captain replied that he thought every one

ed of him. After nosing a while, Nel son said, "Suppose we telegraph that 'Nelson expects every man to do his duty.'" The officer to whom the re-The officer to whom the remark was made suggested whether it would not read better, "England In the fleet, or, for the matter of that, to the country, the change sig nified little, for no two names were ever more closely identified than those of England and Nelson; but the velcomed it eagerly, and at 11:30 the signal which has achieved world-widelebrity flew from the Victory's mast head, and was received with a shou

throughout the fleet. A MONSTER BELL

I's the Biggest in the World that I in Ringing Order.

On the principle that a living dog is hetter than a dead lion, a bell that is whole should be better than one that is eracked, even though the latter be the there has been a sort of dead-lieat between the two biggest bells in the



world, the one at the cathedral in Mos ow, and the other at the unfinished pagoda of Mengoon, a little north of Mandalay. If the former was the big-ger of the two, it was cracked, and therefore useless as a bell, while the latter, though whole, had dragged its supports down till it rested on the ground, and would not emit any sound Now, however, it has been reswung and can claim attention as the bigges bell, in working order, in the world.

In 1896 the Burmese community de cided to have the bell raised, and employed the Irrawaddy Flotilla Com pany, limited, to do the work. The work has been successfully accom plished. The bell hangs on a large steel girder, with a distributing girder on the top of it, and the main girder rests on two large fron columns, 25 feet high, which rest on concrete foundations. The bell swings, with its low er rim about three feet from the ground The weight is about 98 tons, the cir cumference at the base being 511/2 and at the top 26 feet. It averages over a foot in thickness. The bell itselfover 12 feet high, and the shackle which was intended for logs of timber about 12 feet. The pin in the shackle has a diameter of 16 inches. The bell was cast about the beginning of the century by King Bodaw-paya as an accompaniment to the huge brick pagods which he never finished.

BABY HEIRESS.

Dorothy Waters Creede to Inherit Big Fortune.

Dorothy Waters Creede is the little alrl to whom N. C. Creede, the famous



BARY CREEDE.

half a million dollars. Mr. Creed adopted Dorothy when a mere bab and became pasisonately fond of the winsome child. Dorothy is not to re main in undisturbed possession of the fortune for the widow of Creede has signified her intention of fighting for a big share of the estate of her dead

None of His Business

Philosophers, lazy men and Turks have many qualities in common. So, at east, it would appear from the reply of a Turkish masha to the British min ster at Constantinople, who had asked for information concerning the popula tion and trade of a certain provin "Illustrious friend, joy of my liver!"

the pasha's letter began. "The thing you ask of me is both difficult and us "Although I have passed all my days

in this place, I have neither counted the houses nor have I inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and as to what one person loads on his mules and another stows away in the bottom of his ships, that is no business of mine. "O my soul! O my lamb! seek no

after the things that concern thee not Thou comest to us and we welcome thee; go in peace, "Of a truth thou hast spoken many vords, and there is no harm done, for the speaker is one and the listener is an

"After the fashion of thy people thou hast wandered from one place to another, until thou art happy and content in none,'

A Consoling Thought. Professor (disgustedly)-It's hard to get any knowledge into your head, our skull is so thick. Pupil-But, remember, professor, for

The trouble is that by the time people have learned to laugh at their trouBIRTH OF THE BLOOMER.

It Is Forty-six Years Since They First Came Into View.

Forty-six years ago the bifurcated arment for female dress was ushered into a cold and critical world, and the mother of this now popular invention, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, was thereby placed in the niche of deathless fame. Mrs. Bloomer's high social position and intelligence cannot be disputed. was engaged in editing the Lily, a temperance journal, when her crusade in favor of dress reform was begun, and the columns of that paper fairly bloomed with the advocacy of her radical

The use of the bloomer is at present chiefly confined to athletic sports, but its originator intended it to have a more general adoption. It was to take the place, on every occasion, of the more cumbersome skirt, which at that time as hiereasing in size to such an extent that, in the language of w contemporary English writer, the men were "be ginning to ask what proportion of the geographical area the ccupy." Her own first appearance in the new costume was at a balk given at the house of one of the lenders of so clety in the town in which she lived she was the center of attraction during the entire evening.

The press of the country discussed the bloomer from all points of view and women in those days had not the moral courage to wear the garment. passed into a stage of suspended anima

tion until fanned into life by the neces



THE ORIGINAL BLOOMER COSTUME, sities of women astride the bicycle Mrs. Bloomer wore her garment until she died, but her personal following

Within thirty-five miles of Philadel phia there is a community, a large pro-portion of the female population of which at one fime wore regularly the 'Tational' garb. When in 1861 Charles K. Landis laid out and opened for settlement the town of Vineland, N. J., the inducements offered by him to intending purchasers of land early at tracted a large influx of a very mixed clement. Among them were the "Bloomers," in faith Spiritualistic and all firm adherents of the trouser cult. All were agriculturists and men and women alike labored in the fields, so that at a little distance it was a matter of some difficulty to distinguish the sex of the toiler. The dress of the women consisted of a sort of blouse, coming in some instances just above the knee in others a little below it. Beneath half way to the ankle, where they were inet by a sort of woolen legging, covering the upper part of the shoe. This costume was generally of light cloth, usually of a fuded reddish color, the whole surmounted by a broad-brimmed slouch hat, such as the Dunkards are accustomed to wear. Sometimes in summer linen would be substituted for the more weighty cloth, but the style invariably remained the same. At one fine there were between twenty and thirty "bloomer" families living in and about Vineland, but at the present time only two representatives of the sect re-

FRENCH LITERARY CRITIC. Jules Lemaitre Is Recognized as One of the Best.

Jules Lemaitre is recognized as one of the best of French literary critics. He has done good work in a half-dozen departments of literature, but he is



JULES TEMAITRE

primarily a critic, who has made liter ary criticism as great an art as Saint-Beuve did in his day of Brunetiere does in our time. It is a pity that some of his best critical work has not been put into English. Though French to the core. Lemaitre is singularly cos mopolitan, and he is one of the few Frenchmen who have comprehended hakspeare. He loves the classica writers, but he most delights in the moderns, and his keen analysis of Renan, Zola, Dandet, Ohnet, Scribe nd other writers is a liberal educa tion in contemporary French literature

Natural Selection.
"I don't know what's going to become of that boy of mine. He was never known to get anything right."

"Make a weather prophet of him. Exchange.

The Common Goat. Hurry-What's the great aim of mod-

rà life? Scurry-To be rich enough to get ev-

It seems strange that when a mun is faken in he usually feels put out about it.-Philadelphia Record. The rescuer-How did you come to fall in? The resented-I didn't come to fall in: I came to fish.—Harper's Weekly. Browne-Salt is cheap the world ver. Towne-Humph! Ind you ever buy chleride of sodfum at a drug store ?-Life. "Has his lordship exhibited any ymptoms of affection?" "Yes. He has tried to find out how much we are

worth."-Life: "Oh, George, our dinner decorations are only white and red." "Well, when we get the bill everything will be blue:"—Boston Post.

William Good-It's shocking the way ome young men spend money. Jack Dasher-Isn't it! Now I get everything n credit.-Brooklyn Life.

Moss-It drives me frantic to see women standing in a street car. Fern-Yes; Eye noticed that it turns your head.—Philadelphia North American.

Have pedestrians no rights in this city? Scorcher (whizzing by)—Certainly; they have funeral pites .- Brooklyn

Aid (charging furlously up)—General, the enemy has captured our left wing. What shall we do? The commander-Fly with the other.-Philadelphia In-

quirer. He-I understand that Miss Derwent is quite a composer. She—Yes, she composes the greater part of what you

see of her, every morning,-Cleveland Twynn-Dornblager won't catch any fish if he wears that suit. I doubt if

he'll even see one. Triplett—He should at least seersucker with that cont on. Boston Post. Molly-Jack called on me last night and stayed until 12 o'clock. Dolly-He

told me this morning that it was very late before he could get away.- New Fork Journal. "Have you seen Maud's rainy day costume? It's too sweet for any use."

"Why doesn't she wear it to-day?" "It so much like rain."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. First tramp-Did yer give her dut gag about bein' too feeble ter work? Second framp—Yes. She said dat wuz

what wuz der matter wid de gag-New York Journal. Mr. Cumso-Fangle, what is the difference between a heetic flush and a bobtail flush? Mr. Fangle—A heetic flush is red, while a bobtail flush leaves

someone blue.-Boston Post. "Then, proud beauty, you refuse my love?" said he. "Well," said the summer girl, thoughtfully. "I don't know

but that I might be willing to take an option on it."-Indianapolis Journal. She-I am quite sure you had too such champagne when you called on

me yesterday afternoon. He-Yes: I thought I'd just look around to-day to ec if I was engaged to you.—Punch. Agnes-I put a plaster on Reggy when he went to ask papa for hand. Meg-That was to draw him out, eh? Agnes-Yes, and it also mus-tered up his courage.-New York Jour-

nul. "They say your minister and ours had a race to see which would perform the most marriage ceremonies during June. How did it come out?" "Ob. it was a tie, of course."-Philadelphia Inquirer.

"We have rather a long account to settle with Turkey," said Prince Constantine, grimly. "Yes," said King George, with a slight smile, "and it's i running account at that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You old plug," said the farmer to his balky horse, "you actually ain't worth killin"-unless," he added, after second thought, "unless I could manage to git you killed by the railroad."-Cincin nati Enquirer.

Weary Watkins: "Say, what is moral courage, anyway?" Hungry Higgins: "I heard a preacher say it was the power to say 'no." Weary Watkins: "When you're asked to drink, or to work?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Hicks: "Did you hear about Macklin? They called the Rev. Mr. Dudley to his bedside last evening." Wicks: don't mean to say he is in a dying condition?" Hicks: "Oh, no; only a bad case of insomnia."—Boston Transcript.

She: "Do you really believe that Gabrief will sound a trumpet for all of us on the last day?" He: "Well, I am sometimes half inclined to believe that some folks will insist upon blowing their own horns, even then."-Cleve-

Awkward young dramatist (to maniger) Might I ask how my three act drama is coming on, sir? Has it been accepted? "The three members of the reading committee have read it and hink it will do with one act cut out." "I am glad to hear it is no worse, sir." "But," continued the manager, "unfortunately, each one wants to strike out a different act."—Fliegende Blatter.

The red-faced youngster had conented to become the new office "I'll give you \$4 per week," said the great and eminent lawyer, as he looked at the successful applicant. In a be-niguant and indulgent way. "Say, ooss," responded the youngster, "why don'tcher say \$4 a week. Per sounds as though I wouldn't get it."-New York Telegram.

Indignant. "He merely kissed my hand. I could not speak for indignation."

'Yes." "He must have thought me deaf and

But even in such a contingency, was

it to be assumed that the hand was to perform all of the multiplex functions that usually devolve upon the lips?-Detroit Journal,

The unmarried men are becoming more coy and more think every day, and the unmarried women are becom-



Barney Barnato's Little Daughter Who Will Inherit Millions. Barney Barnato left a little "princess of the Kaffirs' to inherit his great wealth. If the noted financier and promoter really possessed all the money no sharp line drawn between that he was said to have been worth this better."-Washington Star.

lrugs, and one should be able to sew. a most excellent likeness of him in that position. If the lion had faced him subjecting him to the ordeal of scruti ny, it was probable that he could not have worked at all. Doubtless Thack eray knew this, and so took his delicate precaution.

Hands Off:

In connection with the recent death of Blondin, the greatest of funambu lists, it is recalled that President Lin coln once made use of him for one of his haracteristically apt illustrations. To a fault-finding delegation that visited

tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over

"Is this eighteen-kart gold?" she in

the same reason it will be hard for the enowledge to ever get out. anderstood perfectly what was expect-

bles, they begin to show snag-teeth.

erything one doesn't want .-- Brooklyn

ing more aggressive and bolder.

You Nice New Woman. This may be the era of the new an, devoted to intellect, philanthropy, politics, and science, and ignoring all pretty feminine fads, but one would not suppose her reign all an entirely comprehensive one to read all the literature of fashion that is being published, and not only published, but read with avidity. Perhaps the new woman herself has been unable to climinate wholly from her complex and superior being fond, trivial records of toilets, gowns, textures, and trimmings and cannot resist an indulgence more or less secret in the same. At any rate, there has been no time when women generally dressed more becomingly and so well as the present. One cannot now pick out the writing or the lecturing or the professional woman by her neglected dress and dowdvish appearance. Philadelphia Times.

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and anomal and the state of the

No Use for Morals.

The late Dr. W. B. Robertson, of Irvine, was once addressing a boys' meeting, and having delighted them with some of his racy ancedotes, he be gan to draw to a close by saying: "Now I'm going to point out the moral of all this." "Never mind the moral," shoutlittle fellow from the middle of the hall: "gie's anither story."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a
package of GRAIN-O, the new fooddrink that takes the place of coffee. The
children may drink it without injury
as well as the adult. All who try it,
like it, GRAIN-O has that rich sen
brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made
from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 14 the price of coffee, 15c, and 25c,
per package. Sold by all grocers.

When our children go astray the cause is outside of them; when the shildren of others go wrong, the cause is inside of them.

Butted Harder than the Goat. An Alabama negro who was pitted against a goat butted the brains out of the quadruped.

A positive fact of the age is the certainty of relief at forded in skin diseases by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Bill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

in 1620 the first large copper coins vere coined in England, putting an end to private leaden tokens.

To rob it of love is the greatest wrong

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The undersigned will send you free on application a handsonie illustrated pamblied describing Nebruska, with a large sections map of the State.

A Dry, Healthy Climate. A Soil Unsurpassed for Richness easy to cultivate, and yielding

all varieties of crops.

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Kidney Trouble and Its Effects. The Word of an Old Gentleman o

Kidney Trouble and its Effects.

The Word of an Old Gentleman of Mattoon, III.

Mr. William J. Winningham is a well-known and venerable gardener of Mattoon, III. Swenty-live years ago Mr. Winningham was born in Ashboro, N. C., where he resided until 1866, when he removed to his present residence.

When 31 years of age he began to be afflicted with nervousness and cramps, which in latter years developed into kidney trouble of so violent a character that it was no uncommon thing for him to void a gallon in a night, exudation through the pores being absolutely unknown. To a reporter who visited the old gentleman on hearing of his restoration to hearth after so many-gars of suffering, he made the following statement:

"I suffered for all those long years with intense pain in the back, nervousness and from the passing of large quantities—of water. This was undoubtedly a form of diabetes, and so described by my physicians, of whom I had many. Strychnine and nitre and many other remedies were tried, as well as change of climate, but nothing did me any good. I was so horribly nervous that I could not lift a dimking ressel to my mouth if there was not a handle attached to it. A great part of the time I was confined to bed. The commencement of the disease was in 1846, when I had a bad attack of 'Southern fever' in North Carolina.

"About three years ago I read an advertiscenent of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them, as they might do me good. I soon began to get relief, and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was virtually cured. Now my nervousness has left me, the flow of water is normal, and the pores of my skin perform their duty as well as when I was a boy, and I perspire as freely as any one.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them, as they might do me good. I soon began to get relief, and by the time I had taken eight boxes I'm provided by the provide

Timel's, side. As suppressions, irregularities and nll forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all chaos arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be, had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Queen's Visit.

To be old and poor and bedridden is generally to be debarred from the greater privileges of life, but there was one old man in Scotland who found his disadvantages had procured him a privilege that the strong and more acing in vain.

It was on an occasion when Queen Victoria was at Balmoral, and, as she often did, she went one day, unaccom-panied, to visit the cottages. In one of these-she-found-an old man, bedridden and quite alone, and she sat down to talk to him.

"And how is it you are alone?" she sked. "Have you no one to keep you asked. company?"

replied the old man, innocent "my folks be all away seeing the ucen; they thought they might get a glinipse of her."

His visitor made no reply, but she sa with the old man, pleasantly filling the gap made by the absence of "his folks," and then found time to read to him from the Bible she herself treas

On leaving she gave a further proof of her sympathy in the shape of a five-pound note, acompanying it with the words: "When your people come back, tell them that while they have been to see the Queen, the Queen has been to see you."

Shake Into Your Shoes Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the
feet. It cures painful, swolles, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting
out of corns and bunions. It's the
greatest comfort discovery of the age.
Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting
or new shoes feel easy. It is a certaincure for sweating, callous and hot,
tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold
by all druggists and shoe stores. By
mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial
package FREE, Address, Allen S.
Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Statesmen as Authors. Fifty-four members of the new House of Commons, about one in twelve, have wrttten books.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

London Values. London, in monetary value, is worth two and a half times as much as Paris. I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

During the reign of Numa Pompilius 700 B. C., an experiment was made with wooden money.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness ther first one? we of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-voter, Send for FICEE S2.09 trial bottle and treat so, one in fit, and ke, Lid., sai Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Synup for Children esting; some to the gums, request inflammation, have pain, cares wind colle. 25 cents a bottle.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now hat H. Thickey wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is and has the signature of hat Hillither wrap-

per. No one has authority from me to use my name excent The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Obenul Pitcher on D.

March 8, 1897. Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

hat H. Hetcher. Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Station Agent at Minden City Held Up and Robbed Missing Michigan Man Located in Canada-Demented Woman Commits Murder.

Throttled Him, George Ross, station agent of the F. & P. M. railroad at Minden City, was held up and robbed of \$200, belonging to the American Express Company and the rail road. It is the agent's custom to carry the money home with him at night. He closed the office as usual and then went to cars, throttled and gagged Ross, tied his hands and feet and then robbed him of

the money. There is no clew to the rob-

Two Synods Are Consolidated. The Evangelical Lutheran synod of Michigan and other States was organized at Lansing by the consolidation of the Michigan and Augsburg synods. States of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indi ann and Missouri were included in the Augsburg synod. The new organization will be divided into two districts bearing the names of the old synods.

Missing Michigan Man Found Clarence R. Ely, the Ishpeming city a ssor and broker, who disappeared last May, being last seen in Chicago, has been located. John Walters, of Buffalo, for merly of Ishpenning, encountered Ely re-ceptly in Rossland, B. C. The insurance companies with whom Ely was heavily in sured had traced the missing man to the

Reign of Terror. Several cases of attempted assault have ately taken place in Albena's dark streets and a reign of terror has set in among the

Minor State Matters Wm. James, a lather, fell dead in the streets at Saginaw.

An unknown poisoner has killed te valuable dogs at Mendon.

Jacob Rantz has been commissioned a Oakland County's wheat crop will probably be 1,000 bushels.

The value of the huckleberry crop in th upper peninsula this year is estimated at \$75,000.

Fire destroyed 100,000 feet of lumber at Bay City belonging to Handy Bros Loss \$1,400. By actual count Buchanan has eighty-

widows and eighty-seven marriage ble young women. The ordinance requiring bicycle riders to have bells on their wheels has gone in

o effect at Yysilanti. Seventeen arrests were made in Van Buren County for alleged violations of the local option law.

Moses Kipp, of Prattville, was instantly killed by being struck with pieces of ursted emery wheel,

About 100 men are now employed at the Isle Royale consolidated mine in surface and construction work.

The Cincinnati Northern railroad is said to be negotiating for the purchase of a large pleasure resort on Devil's Lake. The central bridge at Saginaw will be turned over to the receivers of the Union street railway by order of Judge Snow.

The annual picnic of the Oakland Coun supervisors was held at Sylvan Lake ar Pontiac. About 6,000 people were

A stranger called at the home of John G. Cox, at Saginaw, He said Mr. Cox had sent him for a valuable gun, and it was handed over to him. Experts who have examined Roscot

mon County have no doubt as to the exist-ence of coal oil, and a well will soon be drilled, about 1,000 acres having been Sidney Mason and James Snively, o on have started for the Pi

Const on their bicycles. They intend to leave there next spring for the Klondyke gold fields. John Linton, an employe on the farm of D. M. Cook, five miles west of Birch Run, was probably fatally kicked. His collar

bone and right arm were broken and his skull fractured. Grand Traverse Sunday schools held a rally at Traverse City, the entire county being represented. More than 2,000 chil-

dren marched in the procession, which ntained many floats. While in a demented condition Mrs William Z. Hutchin of Flint chlorato

her 5-year-old daughter and shot Iva May, her 15-year-old daughter. The younger died four hours later. The older girl will ecover. William Atkins, of Arbela, Tuscola County, for some time has been pumping coal from his well. He recently took a

emple to Caro and experts pronounce it est quality of soft coal. He will Lewis Barnes, the Mexican, who

arrested at Battle Creek with a suit of Jothes belonging to Edwin Palmer in is possession, pleaded guilty to the harge of larceny and will serve ninety lays. A dastardly attempt was made on Sam-

nel Carson's life in Ross township early Sunday morning by blowing him un with dynamite. Carson is worth \$200,000 and his family lives in Galesburg. He offers \$500-reward-for the arrest of the guilty

A Berrien County farmer named Duffield his had a little experience of his own-with Chicago commission men. He ship-ped fifty bushels of pens and wax beams last week, and has received a check for 57 cents as the net proceeds of the sale of the truck after the commission man and taken out his share. Bay City fishermen say there are mor

fish in Saginaw bay this season than for the past ten years. The bay fairly teems with fish of all kinds, and the catch has been enormous, An unknown tramp assaulted a woma

passing down Railroad street, near the Detroit & Lima Northern crossing at Adrian. Her screams brought assistance and the tramp escaped;

James Naldret, one of the first settlers of Gratiot County, is dead of paralysis. He was buried under the auspices of the Masonic lodge of Maple Rapids, of which the had been a member over forty years.

Gov. Pingree has been asked to appoint three delegates-at-large to the national in rigation congress to be held in Lincoln

The people who are canvassing at Ro mea and the vicinity for subscriptions for stock in the proposed electric railroad from Reaco to Detroit, are meeting with

great success. An excursion party from Canada visited Monroe. The excursionists were accompanied by a band which played for the benefit of Monroeites. The incident mark: the first time that a Canadian milifary, band has played music in this city sire is that the farmers may become consince the British army met the Americans in the battle of the River Raisin in 1813. The battle of the River Raisin in 1813.

Diphtheria is prevalent at Glendors; Jackson is to have another large grain

Bay City bakers raised the price of oread to grocers.

Port Huron common council will apoint a bread inspector.

Work has begun on West Bay City's new \$20,000 lighting plant. Pickpockets reaped a harvest at the far mers' picnic at Devil's Lake.

A heavy wind storm did much damage in the vicinity of Mt. Morris. Considerable damage was done by frost

n the vicinity of East Tawas. William Rush, of Pontine, fell from a nicycle and broke his shoulder.

The residence of Mrs. C. H. Gregory, at Dexter, was struck by lightning.

A severe electrical storm at Charlotte urned out the telephone exchange "Lib" Jones, an alleged woman horse hief, escaped from jail at Charlotte.

Norton Lapan, 9 years old, was serious ly bitten by a bull dog at Farmington. Edward Foster, aged 6 years, was horribly burned while playing with kerosene

An 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac ouls, of Duffield, died suddenly on the Adventist camp-meeting grounds at Owos

The continued dry weather in Mason Richard Cline, of Port Huron, is under

arrest at Bay City, charged with attempting to sell a rented wheel. An escaped lunatic was caught near Bu chanan and lodged in jail. He claimed to be Gov. Pingree traveling incog.

Disciples of Prince Mike as street meetings in Port Huron in the hope P. McDonald, who lives two miles east

of Whitmore Lake, hid \$250 in a rye bin. Thieves broke into his barn and stole the noney.

The coroner's jury at Kalamazoo decided that John Pyle died from an over-dose of morphine which was taken acci-M. M. Moralee, a prominent pioneer lumberman of the Lake Superior copper country, died of apoplexy at his home in

Secretary of State Gardner has re-

ceived the first installment of volumes of the public acts of the Legislature from the State printer. Grand Rapids bakers are anxious to ad ance the price of bread, but are unable to do so because two large firms refuse to

enter a combine The Mapes Clothing Store at Lapeer was broken into Saturday night, it is sup-posed by tramps, and many dollars' worth of goods stolen.

The fiftieth session of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows' encampment of Michigar will meet in Kalamazoo, probably the sec and week in October.

The colored gospel union camp meeting at St. Clair was brought to a close by a living picture representation of the fall of he walls of Jericho.

The barn on the farm of Elizabeth Fletcher, one mile east of Ynsilanti, burn-cd, together with this season's crop, two ows and two horses. Neshand, Nether w. A. SMITH, lands, was a great curiosity, and the display of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company was extraordinary in its magnitude.

The Ingham County Sunday schools held a rally at the Agricultural College, Lansing, 6,000 to 8,000 scholars and eachers participating. reactions participating.

John Morfson, an employe of the North-western Railroad Company, got his foot caught under a caboose of a freight train

and it was cut off at the ankle. The barns of Edward Scully, living near Webberville, were burned, together with all of their contents, including four orses. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

Berlin had a disastrous fire which near cluding the hotel and public halls.

There is bad blood existing between Hudson and Woodstock and there were umcrous scraps between the two factions it the farmers' pienie at Devil's Lake. Henry Jenison, of Antioch Township, has raised 330 bushels of wheat off ten

neres, and other farmers average from twenty to twenty-five, all of fine quality. Charles J. Scholl, a Grand Rapids lacksmith, is going to the Klondike next sharpening picks for miners at \$1 per pick Delegates were in attendance from all over the United States at the national amp-meeting and conference of the Free Methodists, held in New Haven Town

Two large barns belonging to Arthur Snyder, situated two miles west of Greenville, were struck by lightning and burned to the ground with all their con-tents. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$500.

Commissioner Just reported that between May 14 and July 23, the latter be ing the date of the last call for reports, the loans and discounts of the Michigan State banks increased \$1,089,178.—The increase in the reserve fund was \$774,008, in total deposits \$2,134,037, savings deposits \$1,797,186 and commercial deposits \$717,748.

The home of Farmer Hiram McKinna, who was shot by a jealous husband, Frank Haws, was visited at night by twelve or afteen masked men, who found Mrs. Haws alone in the house. Two men seized her and took her down the road in her bare feet to a point about half a mile distant. Another party, also heavily masked, met McKinua on his way home from Harrisville. They pilled him from his road carf, took a revolver from him, stripped and whipped him unmercifully. They then marched the couple down the road three miles to the station at West Harrisville, using the whip on both the whole distance. Before reaching their description, they storned and any all the heir instinction, they storned and any all the heir station. her bare feet to a point about half a mile tination they stopped and cut all the hair off Mis. Haws head and committed other indignities. When they arrived at the staion they tied the couple to a telegraph pole and told them they could stay there till morning, but McKinna managed to intie the rope

Perrault & Beachain's blacksmith shop at South Lake Linden burned. Loss \$10,

Mrs. W. P. Roberts, aged 65 years, of Comstock, was struck by a Michigan Cen-tral train and instantly killed.
Dairy Inspector Barron says that he has inspected most of the dairies in the

lower peninsula and found them, as a rule, in a most unclean and unsanitary condition. The proprietors pleaded poverty and ignorance as an excuse for the condi-tion of their plants, but readily promised to make all improvements suggested by the inspector.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Billings, of Jackson, died without medical attendance. Investigation shower an extreme case of poverty, the family being too proud to call on the city for as-H. J. Heinz, the Pittsburg pickle mann

Benny Swackhammer, aged 12 years, facturer, who has a branch factory in Bay City, has offered to pay the expenses while out hunting with his uncle near Mancelona, was accidentally shot. Two shot from his uncle's gun penetrated his brain, causing fafal injuries. of a committee of three farmers of Bay County to visit the factories of the com-panies in which he is interested in this Farmers near Traverse City are fight ing a new potato pest. It is a long greer worm whose attacks upon growing pota country in order to investigatae the raisng and disposition of cucumbers. His detoes is ravenous and destructive said to be worse than the potato bug

FIFTY YEARS IN MICHIGAN.

Gov. Pingree sent his greetings to the

IN THE EARLY DAYS.

the Christian leadership of Dr. Van Raul-

e and his counsellors did so much to de

velop the resources of Western Michigan and to give to it some of its best institu-tions of learning. Michigan hopes for as much from their descendants, emulating

as they are the good citizenship of their ancestors. Very respectfully, "H. S. PINGREE, Governor."

The trade parade was a credit to Hol-

land. Nearly all the manufacturing con

cerns and many business men were repre

Gathering in Centennial Park.

At the gathering in Centennial Park in
the atternoon President G. J. Rollen of

the centennial committee spoke partially

as follows:
"All hall this fittigth anniversary of this
and other Holland colonies in our land.
We bless the year of '47 when once more

the stream of immigration began to flow

with renewed vigor from the land of the dykes and dunes into the land of en-larged freedom, rich in muterial resources.

Fifty years is a comparatively short pe

rlod in the world's history and yet what

maryclous changes have been wrought during this time by the able efforts, wise plans and fruitful labors of the fathers.

Next to God-the permanent existence of

this settlement was owing to religious

principle and the consciousness of a lofty

purpose.
"In the presence of these honored fathers and mothers of 1847 who are still with

is-yes, and in the presence, possibly, of

the spirits of those who have gone to their

TRIUMPHAL ARCH,

Diekema's address on "Dutch Emigratio

Park Hotel attracted and entertained the

people. The second day was devoted to the reading of historical papers, preceded by one hour's devotional exercises.

Jerome Smith, aged 64 years, a farme living three miles from Hillsdale, was found dead in one of his fields.

Thomas Scott, who fell under a load of

umber at Saginaw two weeks ago, and

The barn belonging to Michael Dalton

living two miles south of Clare, burned to-gether with its contents. The loss is heavy, with no insurance.

The total number of soldiers in attend ance upon the encompanent at Island Lake was 2,446, the largest on record.

The expenses of the camp will approximate \$45,000.

rhose spine was broken, is dead.

ented. The settlers who came in 1847 were cheered at ev-

ery point, and the

crowd showed touch-

ing reverence by re-moving of hats. The Pottawatomie In-

Pottawatomie In-dian attracted great

bridal costume worn

by Janjte Pieters a

ner marriage to Cor-nelius Goldman May

8, 1554, at Okrum,

attention.

"I take pleasure in sending

Hollanders Celebrate Their Senti-Can-tennial us Residents Here. The Hollanders' semi-centennial opened

Probably no greater doctor's fee is on record than that paid by Empress Cutherine to Thomas Dimedale, ancestor to the present Baron Dimsdale of En with a salute from the bells and whistles of the city of Holland, and, by the firing gland. For innoculating the Russian Empress and her son Paul against of havils and guns, smallpox in 1768 he received \$50,000 as a fee, \$10,000 for expenses and an annuity of \$2,500, while in addition to all Before 6 o'clock farmers l gun coming in-with this he was granted the the of baron and from This was just thirty years before Jentime until ner's discovery of vaccination,

Doctor's Handsome Fee.

the visitor which Parliament granted him \$150,000 kept constantly are altogether. riving. Grand Rapids turned out J. Oak What He Couldn't Understand, an immense crowd, the regular train "One thing that consoles me," said Virgilius Quaergabush, "is that very being run in two few of the then who have achieved greatness in this world have had wives sections, Zeeland sections, Zeclaim sent a large dele-gation. The special train from Kala-mazoo added over 1,500 people, to the crowd. Grand Haven, Muskegon and all. who could sympathize with them." "Yes," said Mrs. Quackenbush, "and it can also be said that women who are married to fools seldom sympathize

the aurrounding towns were well repres "I wonder," sald Mr. Ounckenbush to himself, when he had closed the door behind him, "what that fool of a cordial hired girl was laughing at!"—Cleve-Hollanders in a special message as fol-

greeting to the thousands of Hollanders and their descendants who are celebrating the semi-centennial of their settlement in this country. The State feels justly proud turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. of having had the opportunity of welcom-ing to citizenship within its borders the

A Princess' Bicycle Suit. Princess Maud of Wales when she cycles wears a neat tailor-made costume, with plain skirt, similar to that of a riding habit,

Opportunity improved is the key

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY,

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham.

She says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it

loes all that it is recommended to do I have been a sufferer for the last force years with womb trouble, weak back and excre-THE STATE OF ly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so

I was miser able. I had also given pair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinle ham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day. I am feeling like a new woman MRS. ELLA McGARVY, Neebe Road



WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

CONSTIPATION—Caused by Over-Eating! Over-Drinking No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be



Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETA-BLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, makes it strong, and restores muscular action, at the same time gently stimulating the there and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action. They are indeed NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

"The Best is Aye the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES

\$75 TO ALL ALIKE.

The 5% Nickel Steel Tubing used in 1897 Columbias costs more than any other steel tubing on the market. The expense incident to this construction is justified by the advantages which it enables us to offer to the rider, both in safety, stiffness of tubular parts and consequent ease of running. This is indicated by the regard in which '97 Columbias are

Hartford, Pattern 2...... 45 Hartford, Pattern I...... 40

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us ki



Healthy men don't commit aucide. The man who takes his own life is the whose nerves are on edge—whose brain is worn out with overwork and worry—whole digestion makes him morbid and melancholy. A man can commit suicide in wars than one. He can let sickness kill him. If he is losing yitelity he can let ion till he dies—it won't be long. Many men hesitato to take medicine. They could be suicided by the suicided by the suicided by the could be suicided by the s



FARMERS! Corn Husker

STANDARD CORN HUSKER CO., GREENSPRING, OHIO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAME NOR MAY the advertisement in this paper.

DAISIES ON THE FARM.

She painted them on canvas She wore them in her bodice, And in her raven hair, She thought farm life idville. And said its greatest charm Was lent it by the daisies. The dutsics on the farm.

"Do you not love the daisies?"
To the farmer's sen she saith;
But all the praise he uttered
Was undergeath his breath.
It sounded energetic, It sounded energetic,
But she felt a vague alarm
That he did not love the daisies,
The daisies on the farm,

She read to him a poem, A pastoral complete;
A pastoral complete;
Ho seemed unsympathotic,
Though her voice was very sweet.
With some repressed emotion
His face grew dark and warm,
For its hyden was the design.

soon the charming summer board To her city home returned, For a soul of higher lenging Her resthetic nature yearned With his scytho upon his arm, The daisles on the farm, -Texas Siftings.

THE MARBLE BEAUTY.

BY THOMAS COLOUITT.

Louis Calvert was a chemist. In the little Southern seaside village he was a physician and surgeon-the only one in the town—greatly esteemed for his medical skill, but the sniple people of the place secretly afraid of him, though, they could not have told why. Dr. Calvert had married in his early youth, but his wife soon died-killed by his cruelty, evil tongues whispered-and he had lived alone until a few weeks before my story opens. The doctor married again.

He was now about fifty years of age all, well-formed, and well-preserved, with fair skin, blue eyes, and a dark, silky beard, the doctor was really a handsom man, despite that dread, uncanny look about him-which no one could explain. The village gossips were all agape to see and know wife, and great was their surprise and indignation when they learned he had brought from they knew not where, a mere A fair, slender, rosy-cheeked girl of perhaps seventeen, was the Doctor's She was a quiet, selfpossessed little lady, however, and the gossips soon learned to leave her alone. They could only learn that she was an orphan a school teacher, and had married Dr. Calvert, she informed her visitors in strict confidence, with a tantalizing smile, "simply because she loved him."

But they imagined they knew better. It was a lonely life to the young wife. The Doctor, apart from his professional visits, rurely mixed with his fellow-townswas a veritable recluse. close student, he had always confined himself closely in his study, and even now h left his bride alone many hours during the

She had at first sometimes asked permission to go with him and sit in his laboratory while he worked. She feared the request displeased him, his reply was so short, but so great was her loneliness, and so oppressed was she with a vague, namehaunting fear, she went even at the risk of being unwelcome. But she went only a few times. It was an inside room, low and dark. Heavy curtains of many colors divided the room into many apart ments. Lamps burned here even at mid day, throwing curious and ghostly shadows in the nooks and corners, and reflecting strange, ghastly-colored reflections from ent curtains. Books and papers littered the floor and tables, numerous glasses, tubes, and retorts, crucibles, filters and other chemical apparatus were visible while a strange odor almost overnowered

one who entered the toom for the first time There was, however, something strange still about that curious place. It was sensation that always came upon one that buman presence was near, though the visitor might know he was alone. It was more terrible still. It was the awful feeling that comes over one when watching alone through the night with the dead.

The Doctor's wife grew nervous and leverish under the haunting presence, and would shrink and tremble, and glance fearfully about her as she sat in silence watching hor husband, who was buried in some deep experiment. Then she would stroll softly about the room, pausing often before a marble statue which stood just across from the Doctor's work-table, where he could aleyes upon it when he rai his head. It was a magnificent female form. If I were versed in the technical nomenclature of the sculptor's shop, I might describe the marble beauty length. A woman, tall, and well-rounded, with a glorious wealth of hair about her shoulders, stood with parted lips and laugh ing eyes and extended arms, as if saving to

The marble was in all respects terribly life-like. It never failed to thrill one at the first glance. The position was so natural, the tint of the cheeks, it appeared to Mary Calvert, as she covertly studied the image, rivalled her own. Most wonderful of all and most inexplicable of all, that awful feeling always grew stronger upon her as she stood near this strange Often the Doctor would pause in his work, quickly raise his bread as if called, and owing toward the image, say, with a queer, sad smile, "Nav. nav. I cannot come vet: but his horror-stricken wife knew he was buried in thought and was not conscious

of what he was doing.
She soon gave up her visits to the strange, haunted chamber, and never entered it but once again when she went to gaze upon that terrible marble beauty, to learn its horrible secret, and to rain kisses in heart-broken anguish upon the cruelly beautiful face of her husband, cold in death.

The village gossips who know almost all family secrets, who go behind closed shutters, darkened curtains, and locked doors on their evil ways, soon came to know the young wife's trouble. They, too. had heard strange stories of that mysterion apartment. One of their number had bodly made her way into its most secret recesses. She had heard the Doctor's heavy voice blended with the soft and centle love tones of a woman-but she had seen noth-

ing.
"Depend on it, my dear," said this cruel and reckless village tell-tale, "there's some one in there with him; that's what makes your flesh creep while you're there. She's hiding and watching you."

The young wife suffered insilence. She loved her husband and believed he loved her-when he was out of that, dread presence. In their own sitting-room he was kind and affectionate. It was only when he sat before the marble beauty, in the ment of an affair what will be the end of ghostly lights of the many-curtained labora-

tory, that he falled to answer her with a smile or a kind word. Is it not so with all of us? Do we not have haunted rooms in our hearts, in which we retire for anguished hours, and neglect those who are dearest to us now and love us best, while we and memory converse with the dead?

But Calvert was not always alone with the It is an awful thing to have our love die

in our arms. One moment we clasp her crowned with the richest, deepest treasures of our devotion. She is the light of our life. Her beauty delights and charms us, her laughter is to us the sweetest music The next moment she lies dead in our heart, and our arms still clasp her. Not in death's pale, cold insensibility, but dead nevertheless. Dead with a smile on he lips; dead with the heavenly light in her eves which now seems but a reflection of a baleful glare from Hades; dead with all the blush and bloom upon her cheeks. A older, crueler death, this, than the grave has ever known, for the grave covers up all faults, and memory cherishes only kind-nesses and lovable traits. Love never lies in the grave, but in every heart a love lies buried—and now our love lies dead. Dead in our hearts where her pale ghost must ever haunt and torture us while her fair, white arms cling about us. Her warm heart throbbing as you so fondly and foolishly imagined for you alone, still beats against your own, but she is dead to you. past you two have spent together suddenly becomes in memory a lonely graveyard through which in the future will ever flit ghosts of the joys and pleasures of the ranished days when love and trust-vain ove, betrayed trust, now you know life so sweet and love so fair. All this you now while you hold in your arms the love just dead. As the Indian bows blindly before a hideous image of his own creation

in his brain, so you, all these years, have seen with the eyes of blinded adoration as augel in your weak, unworthy love, who is now dead in your heart, but who mu come between you and the noble ideal her

while worshiping a fair goddess lodged

So it was with Louis Calvert. The first young wife of long ago had been given all the real, pure, true love his heart had ever known, and she had prized it not. Weak and vain, and easily influenced, another had caused her to break he marriage vows, and her husband had slain her. Just as the marble beauty stood with extended arms, smiling lips, and laughing eyes, that first young wife had stood or ng-gone morning, before her lover

but not her husband, saving: "Come

The young Doctor's vengennce had been terrible. The man who had robbed him had met death mysteriously-only the Doc The young wife had tor ever knew how. faded away silently from the earth. But the Doctor stood before every the petrified image, in that darkened mysterious studio, and his re-venge continued. And when all alone he annointed those marble limbs with strange elixir, and the blood again course swiftly through the false wife's veins, the miling lips parted in perfect speech, the bright eyes sparkled; and the extended arms eagerly beckened him to "Come."

But he would never allow them to class

Never for a long time. But the heart is not always stone; revenge is satisfied at last, and one morning the Doctor, forget ting his later love, forgetting all save the memory of his first boyish passion, rushed into the marble beauty's embrace, and the oft, fair arms closed upon him the smilin lips caressed his own, and the laughing eyes beamed in love upon him. Age and ardent lover as when he had last fel those arms around him. Then the power of the life-restoring clixir faded, and the marble beauty became marble again.

So his wife and the village gossip found him many hours later, tightly clasped in those marble arms, crished and lifeless, but with a smile upon his lips.

PODDER'S WAS STRAIGHT ON A young professor in an Illinois uni ersity was engaged to be married to the daughter of a wealthy farmer living in one of the Eastern counties of this State. On the day of the wedding the bridegroom was driving in a buggy through a country road in the direction of his prospective father-in-law's house. Not being familiar with the neighborhood he stopped in front of a dilapidated log cabin and inquired of a lank man

who was leaning against the rail fence:
"Is this the way to Mr. Podder's?" The lank man hitched up his trous

"Be you goin' to Podder's?"

"Yes. "That's where the doin's is to-night His darter's goin' to be hitched."

Yes." "Who's she goin' to get?" "A man named Thompkins," said the blushing bridegroom.

"Is he any good?" "Pretty poor stick, I've been told," "Has he got any style?" "Not much."

"Well," said the man, with a sigh o elief, "I'm glad he's such a poor shoat or my gals has got an invite to the veddin', an' I heard nobody could go that couldn't eat with their forks. My gals can't eat with their forks, but I reckon I'll let 'em go. Podder's is two mile straight ahead." - Chicago News.

SPARROWS VS. BOYS.

The Fall River Globe relates that a rowd of boys attempted to amuse themselves by throwing green apples at the nests of some English sparrows, but got into a very lively fight with these pugnacious little creatures. The trees were filled with hundreds of birds. which stood the fun until it became monotonous, and then organized and made a dash upon their tormentors. They flew straight for the face, and it began to look serious for the urchins Some of the latter ran to a safe distance and looked on, but the more adventur our wared the battle. Two boys were pecked at until their faces and hands were covered with blood, and they were obliged to defend themselves with clubs in order to save their eyes. They tired before the sparrows, however, and at last were obliged to retreat.

A True philosopher is one who can smile at his own misfortunes, and pity and relieve those of others. True pru dence is to see from the commence

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THEY'RE HIS. When I go to bed at night, You'd wonder that I dare
To go into the room at all—
If I told you what was there.

There's an elephant and a tiger. And a monkey and a bear; A lion with a shaggy mane And most ferocious air.

But I think perhaps my bravery Will not excite surprise
When I tell you that their master In a crib beside them lies. - [A. L. Bunner.

WHERE THE SPARROWS GET BREAKFAST The sparrows in Washington park have discovered a great source of supplies for themselves and their families. During the evening while the electric lights are burning thousands of insects, hovering near the place, fall into the white globes and lose their lives in the heat of the carbons. The sparrows have found this out, and first thing in the morning hundreds of them may be seen hopping into the of them may be seen nopping mu conglobes, remaining a moment, and then hopping out again with a good, fat beetle or a bug in their bills. They will fiy away with their treasure to their nests, and a little later, back they will come for a new supply—for there are plen y of their parameters at home to feed. In his ittle sparrows at home to feed. way the whole sparrow community fares sumptuously every day, while the other park birds do not seem to have discovered the arc-light storehouses.

FROM AN OLD ABITHMETIC. Speaking of old-fashioned problems ne of our friends of Springfield, Illsends three queer "examples" which ap-peared in Adams arithmetic more than eighty years ago. No doubt the boys and girls of those days puzzled long and tediously over the kits, cats, sacks and wives. and never stopped to think whether or not a frog could climb a well curb. Read over the problems and see if you can

"If a herring and a half cost a penny and a half, what will 11 pence buy !!! If a frog at the bottom of a well thirty eet deep climbs up three feet every day and falls back two-feet every night, how many days will it take to climb out-of the well?"

'As I was going to St. Ives I met seven wives; each wife had seven sacks; in each sack were seven cats, and each cat had seven kits; kits, cats, sacks and wives, now many were going to St. Ives?"

The Redbreast, or Robin Redbreast, at t is affectionately termed, has, by its earless conduct, carned itself golden opinions from all kines on nation seems to protect it.

In the winter, when the berries are gone insects dead, and the worms hidden under the hard frozen soil, then the robin flies for refuge to the habitations of man for shelter and food. It is very amusing to see the half trusting, half fearful look with which it hops to the window-sill for the first time After a while, it becomes bold, and taps at the window, if the ex-pected crumbs are not thrown out. Be fore very long it ventures to enter the room, hops about on the table, and quite seems to consider as a right what was first merely a favor. When once established, it is very jealous, and will not suffer a friend to be a partaker of the same comforts, but stacks him with the greatest fury, so the unfortunate second comer has to wait shivering outside the window, with his feathers puffed up, and his little bright eye glancing from the

UNINVITED GUESTS.

In St. Nicholas there is an article on "Some Common Bees and How They Live," by A. Hyatt Verrill. Mr. Verrill

Trilike the Honey-bees, the Bumbleber queens; to their credit be it said, are not of a jealous disposition, but live peace fully together in one nest until in the autumn the family breaks up, the old queens, workers, and drones perishing, while the young queens, forsaken an alone, crawl away to some protected spot wherein to pass the winter and re-appear in the spring and found another

If you should examine a Bumblebee's nest, you would probably find among our busy, hardworking friends a number of incividuals who never labor for their

cuckoo or the American cow-bunting nong birds, lay their eggs by stealth in e Bumblebees' nests. The young, when the Bumblebees nests. The young when hatched, are cared for by their fosterparents, and when full grown are treated parents, and when judgrown are heaten with as much consideration as though they were guests of bonor. Why the the were guests of honor. Why the Bumblebees should permit their uninvited visitors to remain with them is a mystery: for although some species close-y resemble their hosts in size and color, others are quite different. It can hardly he supposed, therefore, that they are mis-taken for rightful members of the colony. On this account many naturalists have thought that they perform some important service in return for their shospitable eception: but of what this duty, if any, onsists has never been discovered.

rish with wings.

The flying-lish loves deep water, and is found throughout the length and breadth of tropical seas. He is foud of feeding near the guif-weed of the Sargasso. and deposits his stringy, glutinous spawa on its yellow branches. Vessels bound from New York to the Caribbee Islands, says Forest and Stream, upon reaching counter vast quantities of drifting weed, strung out into long ribbon-like patches about an eighth of a mile apart. Among the golden weed, with its delicate leaves and globular seeds, exists a curious family of cuttle-fish, crabs, mollusks, and small fishes. Upon these the flying-fish preys, and they in turn devour its spawn. Every plunge of the steamer as she ploughs through the blue tropical waters frightens dozens of flying lish into the air, where they scatter in all directions, with the

unlight glistening on their gauzy wings.
The flying-fish of the Atlantic attains length of nearly one foot, and a breadth between wing tips of eleven inches. He has a round, compact hody, about one inch in diameter near the pectoral fins or wings. There is also an auxiliary pair of wings. There is also an auxiliary pair of ventral fins or wings, not neatly so large as the pectoral pair. The wings are formed by a thin, transparent membrane stretched over a delicate bony framework, and are either black, white, or needed with both. The nover letter mottled with both. The upper half of the entire fish is a metallic blue in color, white the lower portion is a nacrous white. Black, prominent eyes a small, prehensile mouth; forked tail, dorsal and and flus complete the picture of one of he most interesting little fishes in all nature's vast uquarium.

In flights he darts from the water to a

height of twenty feet, and goes scudding rapidly with both wings and tail. He sails straight away for 1000 feet, or oven more, occasionally touching the crest of and seeming to gain a new im petus by the contact

HOW BOBBY WENT TO THE GROOERY.

Bobby had started down town with a grocery list, and it was the first time be had gone alone, so he felt very proud over But by-and-by he stepped under

amp-post to rest.
'It's purty hard work to walk all alone to the grocery man's," he thought. Just then a girl came and stopped to mall a letter in the iron box on the lamp-post. Bobby watched her with much interest

Where does it go to?" he asked, "The letter?" answered the girl. "O.

down to the post-office. Didn't you ever see a post-office box before?"

"No, ma'am," said Bobby. "Cause we've just moved here from the country."

Then, as the girl went on, Bobby stood still, looking at the box.
"I wonder if it wouldn't take my grocery latt down." behought: "Cause with Cause."

cery list down," he thought. "Cause, if it's smart enough to take letters, I should think it would be able to take a

grocery list."
So be tucked his paper in, and sat down to see what would happen, though his conscience pricked him a little.
"My mother might not like it," he thought. "I wish I had thought to tell per about it first."

Presently a man dressed in gray drove up, and jumping out of his buggy, un-locked the box and took out the letters. Bobby stood upon tiploe and tried to

"I thought," he explained to the man, "may be I'd have some groceries there.
I put a list in." "No," said the man, laughing, "this doesn't deliver groceries.

in and I'll take you down to the grocery. Here's your list," The grocery man let Bobby drive back with him; and when Bobby saw his mother looking anxiously out of the door. he at once began to explain. "I tried to ex—ex-peppermint with a box, mother," he said. But I—was sorry; thought it was a tornentous long ways to the gro-cery man's, and, if they hadn't let me ride, I don't know how I'd managed But I won't do it again, mother, truly."

'No, Bobby," said his mother, 'ex-

periments don't always turn out right; and it's better to go along the way your

mother expects you."
"Yes, that's so," said Bobby. "I
won't forget that."

On the Orinoco.

Scrambling through a creek choked with bulrushes many times higher than our heads, writes a South Ameri-

can traveler, we climbed up the clay oank and attempted to push through the dense undergrowth in the direct tion of the turmoil. More easily said than done.

The profound density of that tropi-

cal forest is indescribable; thorns, palms, lianas and other creepers wound ogether in an elastic but impenetrable mass, and it was only by crawling on all fours that any progress was possible. Fearsome creatures, but balf seen in the sombre forest shade, wiggled away through the coze at our approach; and at each step swarms of mosquitoes rose from the decaying regetation, settling with determined ferocity on every available bare spot of skin. Once we ran our heads against what seemed a thick liana, but which, twisting rapidly away proved to be a large anaconda. fortunately he was out of sight before

rifle could be disentangled. Suddenly a deep-throated roar resounded in a tree just over our heads. sounced in a tree just over our heads, and, looking up with tingling nerves, we found it had been emitted by nothing more formidable than a large gibbon, which, not being worthy of powder and lead, was left unmolest ed; and torn, bleeding, dripping with perspiration, and half frantic from aosquito poison, we returned, a sorry spectacle, to the launch.—Chambers' Journal.

Stole a Stone Walk.

Two of the most unique cases of thieving on record are being investiindividuals who never labor for their living and aithough they come and go with perfect freedom, never bring pollen or honey, nor, aid in making wax. These are the "Guest-bees," or Inquilines, a species which depend on their host the Bumblebee to furnish them board and rooms rut free.

The Inquilines, like the European of a stone wall from a graveyard.

Last fall Charles Goodrich constructed gated in Haverbill, Msss. One is the stealing of 15,000 live fish and the other the theft of a big stone wall suran artificial lake on his estate, and stocked it with "shiners" which he intended to sell this winter. day he had a sale and went in search of the fish but found that they had all gone. The lake was still there, and as there is no outlet there was only one explanation of the mystery.

The Hebrew Burial Association pur chased twenty acres of land near the Whittier homestead two years ago. It inclosed the lot with a stone wall. The wall has taken wings just as myster-iously as did the fish in the artificial lake: The members of the Association claim that the stones were taken when the Millvalereservoir was built, and they say that they will bring suit

gainst the water board. The members of the board, however, deny that they touched the stones at all, and say that they got their stone from a lot of land which they purchased. The stolen which they purchased. The stolen stone well was about half a mile long. It is estimated that there were nearly 1,000 cords of stone in the wall—New Vork Press.

Sailors' Eyes and Electricity.

Owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board of men-of-war men are frequently affected with eye complaints, which in some cases have led to total blindness, says a French military journal. It has been observed that eyes in which the iris is not heavily charged with pigments, that is to say, gray and blue eyes are more likely to be injuriously affected than brown eyes. These eye troubles are ascribed to two causes, viz., the intensity of the light and the action of the ultra-violet rays. Oculists rethe eye and any powerful light of a transparent substance, which will in-tercept the ultra-violet rays, such as. for instance, uranium glass, which is yellow. The French naval authorities supply dark blue glasses for the use of those who have to do with search-lights, etc., and the cases in which injury has been caused to the eves were hose of men who had neglected to use these spectacles, which, however, do not appear to afford any protection against the ultra-violet (a) 9.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dr. David Starr Jordan commutes that the child of to-day must have had at the time of Alfred the Great 870,-672,000,000 ancestors, and at that of William the Conqueror 8,598,094,592.

A doctor who has been experimenting quite overwhelming," said N. Jacob-son, an English writer on political vith coffee as a remedy for anaemia says he has brought about some remarkable cures. He requires his patients to drink weak coffee exclusi-He requires his economy, in the New York Tribune. vely, also ordering them to take baths in a decortion of coffee.

It is now asserted that a Frenchman has discovered a method of making silk of a fine quality from the webs of ordinary spiders. His name is M. achot, and it is probable that he will claim the reward of \$10,000 offered by manufacturers of Great Britain to any one who could accomplish this feat.

The retiring president of the De-oit Board of Education, in his annual report, makes the novel suggespublic schools. His idea is to give some of the advantages of schooling to grown people who come to America any consequence in London ong from foreign countries where they know stands about at the head of have not had the advantage of free list. Although I had never met tuition.

There is a certain minister in Kansas who has an eye to the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of his congregation. He brought one of his recent Sunday sermons to a sudden close with the following words: Brethren, I will now close, for I see that we are going to have a thunderstorm. The congregation will please follow me to Brothe and help him stack his wheat."

The postal service of the United States costs \$9,000,000 a year above receipts, while that of Great Britain yields a profit of over\$14,000,000,that of France nearly \$10,000,000, that of Germany 36,000,000, that of Russia \$8,000,000, and that of even India and Japan \$1,500,000. About the only other nations whose postal service does not pay expenses are Canada, Siam, Chili, Peru, Bulgaria and Bolivia.

Horse dealers of France are ently no longer able to supply the demand for the flesh of that animal in Paris. An order from the French capital for five thousand harrels of horse meat has been received by a company of Portland, Orc. The animals used are the half-wild caynse of Oregon, which are bought for about \$2.50 each. As the use of horseflesh for food seems be growing in several foreign counit may become a profitable tries. article for export,

The legislature's revision of the laws in Iowa has included some notable changes in that State's school law. Hereafter teachers there may examined for either of two county certificates, a one year and a two year certificate, the latter depending upon some higher studies. The superintendent may revoke the certificate of any teacher who fails to teach phy-siology and hygiene as required by law. The power to suspend students is placed in the hands of the teacher. The school treasurer is to be elected

In Finland there is a decided plus of women, the female population of that country being 1,208,599, while the male is 1,171,541. Out of a total population of some two and one-half millions, therefore there are 37,000 more women than men. This means that women have to work hard for their support. In a just published book, "Through Finland in Carts," by an English woman, one learns some of the ways in which the Finnish wodo. On looking over the statistics of women employed in trades one is pleased to see seventeen women carpenters and twenty-two paperbangers, as these trades are eminently fitted for women; but we sigh to find 765 are employed 'loading ships,' which manual labor is very hard. One is surprised to notice that twenty-one women are slaughterers!

quantities in every portion of the fee never quickens him, nor does the world. It has been found in almost every State in the Union; in Devonshire, Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, in Great Britain; on the sands of the Rhine, the Reuss, the Rhone and the Agr: at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, and at Zell; in the valleys of Toppa, Sesia and Novard, in Piedmont; at Percheria, in Lombardy; on the Tagus, in Spain; in the rivers of Provence; in outhern and Eastern Siberia; in fourteen of the nineteen provinces of China; in the island of Yesso, in Japan; in odd spots in India; Thibet, n Abyssinia, Kordofau, and the Soudan generally; in North Africa and the egion watered by the Zambesi and Limpopo, in South Africa; in Austra-this mortal coil," while not a few

"Miss Gerirude Josephine Dwyer, ferent 'queens,' sent from the various Republic of Mexico on his birthday.

The distiction included for the queen a Mexican holiday and her escort through the Republic of Mexico and entertainment by the various Gover-nors and the President. The award was made by fifteen judges selected from cities other than those that sent queens. About forty cities were represented, and the beauty of Texas | The windlass was exposed to the sun, ongregated. the most beautiful and most royally man had on his head a straw hat from attired woman. The tifteen judges unanimously selected Miss Gertrude Josephine Dwyer and crowned her Trishman, "aren't you atraid the sun queen of queens. On July 2 the will injure your brain." royal party started on the trip, and they have been receiving a splendid welcome in the land of the Montezamas Wiss Dwyer was born in San Antonia and is the youngest child of it? An'do you think that af I lead the lafe Joseph E. Dwyer, a descend- any brains I'd be turning this wardant of one of the oldest families of lass ;"

Texas. Her mother, Mrs. Annette Dwyer, was a belle in Kentucky. H. r uncle, Beriah Magoffin, was Governor of Kentucky, and her father was General James W. Magoffin, Miss Gertrude is a brunette, with perfect figure and stately bearing."

"The hospitality of Americans is

"The only objection to it is that it is entirely too generous. I landed in New York Friday an utter stranger, having crossed over to attend the Scientific Convention at Toronto. expected to meet some Canadian friends in New York, but was disappointed, so I started out the next day in rather lonely mood to see little of the town. Coming back from a visit to General Grant's tomb I fell in with two gentlemen, one elderly the other young, who, seeing that I was a stranger, kindly began to point out objects of interest. got back to the city the senior of the parents as well as for children in the two asked me if I would not accompany him to his club to luncheon naming a club which every man o list. Although I had never met him before, and our acquaintance was not of an hour's duration, he was so cordid and so evidency since that I acdial and so evidently sincere in wantcepted the invitation. We went to the club and enjoyed a delightful re-past, following which he ordered a carriage, and pretty soon I found my-self being taken all over New York City behind a splendid pair of thor-oughbreds. The drive was intensely agreeable. Wishing to return some of my escort's kindness, I asked him later if-he would join me at dinner. We went to a noted place, had as fine dinner as could spicure, and over it we lingered long, chatting about many topics of inter-national interest. The gentleman was highly educated and informed on many subjects. But the time to part came at last. I called for the bill, and you can judge of my surprise when the water said: "It is all settled, sir." Protests were unavailing. My enter-tainer laughingly remarked that my money was counterfeit, which I found out was an American bit of humor when one man will not let another pay for anything. I fear it is too subtle a joke, however, for the average Briton, and I shall not employ it when I get back to London. But the moral of my story, if there is one, explains the wonderful differences in the make-up of the Yankee and his British cousin. Not in a thousand years would a strauger have been shown that attenion and kindness in England. When tell that incident at home my own amily will want me to make an affidavit before a magistrate.

Mosquito Blessings.

The Boston Transcript is responsi-ble for a new view of the mosquito, and while we slap and rub this summer we may keep in mind these four truths which it is declared science has established: First. A mosquito cannot live in air

free from malarial poison. Untainted air has the same effect on him as a annually. A teacher may not also be healthy community on a doctor. It secretary of the school board. deprives him of patients and he must go to less favored localities to practice. Second. The lymph, which flow through an automatic valve when

inserts its proboscis, contains a modiaccording to the well-settled law of innoculation, the introduction of the weak germ renders harmless an attack by the strong germ.

Third. The mosquito never swal-lows human blood. It cannot. The fact that its body becomes discolored men do this. "She soon comes to and swells, while probing, is caused think that there is nothing she caunot by the discoloration of the lymph in by the discoloration of the lymph in contact with the blood and the muscular efforts of inserting the probe.

Fourth. A mosquito will sert its lancet in a person not suscepti-ble to malaria. In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This also proves, not only its unerring instinct, but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon, and

Climate and Crime.

The Secretary of Agriculture is testing, through the meteorological bureau department, the theory of French, Italian and German scientists that the volume of crime, notably suicide, is determined by atmospheric conditions. This year the number of suicides has been extraordinary. The record will surpass the statistics of Japan; in odd spots in India; Thibet, several consecutive years. In all the and the islands of Ceylon and Borneo; large cities of the country the suicides have ap, eared in large force. Poisoning, shooting, drowning, have been the usual methods of "shuffing of this mortal coil." while not a few have lia, New Zealand and Cauada. But, preferred to be pulverized under the as a general rule, the precious metal clanging wheels of heavy railway as a general rule, the precious metal clanging wheels of heavy railway is found in such small quantities that trains. The Secretary of Agriculture it will not now to a work the mines. it will not pay to work the mines or should by all means pursue his investigation. It will certainly be something gained if we can establish the should by all means pursue his inves- Joseph Allard in Missouri county, theory he is working upon as solid fact, i. e., that, after all, crimes of of San Antonio," says Leslie's Week violence and all crimes are prompted by, "was crowned Queen of Texas at the Wako Karnival, held at Wako in atmosphere; that a condition of great May last. One of the features of the leat and humidity induces that left carnival was a contest among the difthe brain which impels a human being cities of Texas, as to who should be to envy, hatred and malice and all to envy hatred to the Lone Star State carry greetings to President Diaz of the eminent biologists to whom man is but a mechanical arrangement, a fortuitous concourse of atoms and thought, emotion, passion, but exudations of secretions like bile.

A Question of Brains.

An Irishman was once at work on a stone quarry, pulling up loads of bro-ken rock out of a shaft with a windlass. The prize was to go to and the labor was very hard; but the which the crown had been torn.

> Pat pansed in his work and looked stendily and wonderingly at his ques-

tioner. "Brain!" said he. "Me brains, is

The Ocean Can Work.

Argostoli, the capital of Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian Islands, has two unique mills-water mills-which derive their power from the ocean. The city is located on a deep bay, en-trance to which from the sea is made through a narrow strait between two capes. The current in this narrow passage is very strong, and this fact is being made use of by placing the two water mills on its bank.

Curiously enough, the current always flows in one direction, and not to and fro, as one would expect. water which flows into the bay disappears in the crevices of the promite ies, cleft in twain by frequent earth-Where the current nowever, it has been impossible to discover, although many geologists liave busied themselves with the prob-

Repeated earthquakes have torn the rocks in many places, and that of February 4, 1867, destroyed two towns and more than forty villages by its exceptional severity. The theor the current is simply filling up The theory that these crevices must be wrong, for no matter how large the crevices they would have been filled up long before this in the course of the decades and cen-

Quite recently two English scientists examined the current, and gave as their opinion that the continuous current in one direction can be explained by the fact that the waters rush through subterranean caves, passing over hot channels, and that the heated found a little further away outside of the bay on the coast of the island. The existance of such a subterranean current is believed possible, and might be explained by the peculiar formation of the coast, but no positive proof of this theory has been presented.—Phiadelphia Record.

To Make the Blind See.

A very important discovery made by Dr. R. Deutschmann of Hamburg is just now much spoken of by physicians, particularly by specialists on the eye. It deals with the successful the eye. It deals with the successful cure of a disease of the eye, which but a short time ago was considered absolutely incurable, the so-called detaching or peeling of the retina, which sometimes follows a case of retinitis. This disease consists in the shrinking of the agneous humor, a watery, slightly salty fluid which lies between the corner and the crystalline with the greater part of its substance in front of the iris. If the quantity of this fluid is lessened to a certain extent the eyesight is absolutely destroyed and the physician can do nothing but and the physician can do nothing pronounce the disease incurable. Now Professor Deutschmann has succeeded in introducing into the diseased eye a sufficient amount of the aqueous humor taken from a live rabbit's eye to restore the lost sight. Several cases where this most delicate operation was performed are on record, the one of a purser on one of the steamers of the Hamburg-American line being most interesting. This man, totally blind three years ago, was able to resume his former occupation after undergoing the operation just described, and Philadelphia Record says, his sight is just as good as it was at any time in his life.

Production of Diamonds.

Professor (Sir William) Crookes, ina recent lecture, expressed his opinion that Moissan, in his experiments in diamond making, has thrown much light on the way in which nature has formed these gems. In the artificial process pure iron was packed in a crucible with pure charcoal from sugar. In the electric current the iron melts rapidly and saturates itself with carbon. When heated above 4,000 degrees, the current is stopped and the crucible plunged in cold water and held until it diminishes to a dull red heat, The sudden cooling solidities the outer layer of iron. The expansion of the inner liquid in solidifying produces an enormous pressure, and the dissolved carbon separates in a crystalline form—diamond. The crystalline form-diamond. metallic mass is then attacked with solvents to liberate the grains within. Professor Crookes pointed out that the diamond of the chemist and that of the mine are akin as to origin, and that the diamond genesis must have taken place at great depths, under enormous pressure. It has been proved that iron at high temperature and under heavy pressure; conditions existing at great depths below the earth's surface, is the long-sought solvent for carbon .-- Chicago

Many Bison Still Live.

After all that has been said the Amrican bison isn't so nearly extinct as had been supposed. Forest and Stream has just completed an investigation which shows that at present there are at least 600 bison or buffalo in captivity, mostly in game parks, where they have free ranges and natural surroundings, which make it likely that they will breed and multiply. The largest captive herd is owned by Charles and Montana. It consists of 250 line, healthy and fairly young animals: Austin Corbin's herd comes next with 82 head: Charles Goodnight in the Texas Panhandle, near Petty, in that State, has 50: J. G. McNair has 10 in St. Elmo, Oregon county, Me.; D. F. Carlin has 30 in Leslie, N. D.; Buffulo Bill has 24; Sir Donald A. Smith owns 15 in Winnipeg, and William C. Whitney holds 13 in his preserves. There are scattering specimens and even small herds in various zoological gardens and in the hands of private individuals, many of whom hold them for show purposes. Among these is the father-in-law of a famous military man, who owns seven bison.

Separable Tandem. A Western manufacturer has placed

on the market a novel separable tan dem of exceedingly ingenious construction. In changing from a tandem to a single machine, by unscrewing four lock nuts, one in front of both saddles at the tube joints of the apper frame and one in front of both hangers on the lower frame, the mid-dle section of the tandem is taken out: The front and rear sections are then join d, the lock unts tightened, and a single machine is the result claimed that this relique - and, hether used as a talker to a conflict ment it in the for the said of

WHEATBOOMSTHEWEST

Governors and Mayors Agree that Prosperity Has Set Its Seal on the Land.

(From the New York Journal of Aug. 20, 1897; leading free silver-organ in 189

A large number of representative merchants of the West have recently visited New York and have expressed decidedly hopeful views of the business outlook. In view of the fact that these opinions have had a beneficial effect by their tendency to strengthen confidence and promote better times, the following telegram was sent to Western Governors and Mayors:

Will you kindly telegraph to the Journal your opinion of the prospects for a business revival in your city or State, giving what you consider the best reasons to anticipate a prosperous state of trade for the coming autumn,

W. R. HEARST, EDITOR N. Y. JOURNAL.

To this generally addressed request many answers have been received, among them being the following:

GOVERNORS.

GOVERNORS.

James A. Mount, Indiana.

The bisiness revival in Indianapolis and throughout Indiana is unmistakably gratifying. In this city the improvement has been most marked during the last fortnight, and it bears convincing evidence of being substantial and permanent. It is noticeable in every avenue of trade, and is so pronounced that it is admitted even by whilom prophets of evil. Indianapolis is admittedly one of the greatest railroad centers in the United States, and one of the most striking evidences of the dawning of a new era of industrial and-commercial prosperity. Is found in the fact that the number of londer care at this time is almost unprecedented, the offenings to the transportation companies being smile in the overlax their equipment and facilities.

D. M. Clough, Minnesota.

D. M. Clough, Minnesota.

The business outlook for Minnesota and the Northwest is, to my mind, very hopeful. The farmers have fair crops, and will reselve good prices therefor. This assures the merchants and the manufacturers a good cash trade this antumn and winter. The railroads will, in carrying the crops to market, be able to earn and pay their old-time dividends. Aiready labor realizes the benefit in greater demand for employment. There are at present but few idle men in Minnesota who desire work. Advancing prices and better markets, which result from the farmers' improved condition, promise a still greater demand for inbor and an early advance in wages.

Robert H. Smith, Montana.
Our people are strong in the belief that some prosperous times will prevail in that state. Our farmers and stockion are received as a state of the s

From all over the State come tidings of increased business activity. The rise in the price of grain has materially helped in developing his activity, making money more pientiful. Merchants are getting in larger stocks of goods than for some years past. Bank deposits and clearances are stendily increasing, and there is a general air of confidence in the business outlook.

C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma,

C, M, Barmes, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma has harvested the most bonntiful crop of wheat ever produced on a like number of acres. We have a large crop of corn now made. Prospects are excellent for a good cotton crop; our peaches and grapes, are not excelled in the quantity or quality anywhere on eight in the quantity or quality anywhere on eight in have been and are being gathered in great abundance. Oklahom, will market \$40,000,000 worth of these things the present season, which, at the present ireassed prices, will bring prosperity to the farmers of the Territory and through them to all lines of business and trade.

E. W. Scoffeld, Wisconsin,

E. Wy SCORIELD, Wisconsin.

Breelicht crops, the fact that the industries of the country have long been at obb
ide and stocks exceedingly low, and general
hopefulness are the reasons for anticipating
a prosperous state of trade for the coming
autum.

Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.

The confidence of the people following the settlement of the tariff question, and the bounteous crops which command godd prices will cause a satisfactory restoration of prosperous business conditions. Every evidence of the present gives promise of a bright future for Ohlo.

W. A. Richards, Wyoming.

Times are already better in Wyoming, Debts, notes and mortgages of long standing are being paid. Our banks have plenty of money received from this source. There is an increased demand, and higher prices for cattle and sheep caused by the duty on hides and Mexican, cattle and on wool, which is also going up in price.

B. J. Franklin. Arizona.
The business outlook of this section is quite promising. Phoenix is enjoying a substantial growth: new business houses are being onesed, and substantial buildings are being erected in all parts of the city. The three leading industries of Arizona are mining, agriculture and cattle raising, and all are flourishing. The mines this year will yield more than any previous year. Cattle rule higher thau for years.

Governor Leedy, Kansas

Considering the State as a whole, Kansas has excellent crops this year. The failure of the grain supply in other parts of the world has naturally resulted in a great demand for Western grain and better prices therefor. My judgment is that this will improve our fall trade without doubt.

Stins A. Holcomb, Nebraska

Silina A. Holcomb. Nebraska.

Nebraska produced in 1896 nearly 300,000.

Nebraska produced in 1896 nearly searching from forty to fifty million bushels, which, because of foreign active demand, is being disposed at by farmers at much more satisfactory prices than have been received of late. Live stock interests have assumed large proportions, and are constantly growing even with the prevailing low prices. These and many other branches of industry add materially to Dusiness activity. Nebraskans have been buying but little during the peried of business depression, using their means to meet pressing obligations. They are now beginning to pay.

J. R. Rogers, Washington.

Ahnermalis large yields of wheat and barley, with fair prices for them, in the grain
belt of eastern Washington, a good crop of
hops at moderate prices in western Washington, an abundance of fruit at a fraction
above the cost of production in all portions
of the State, supplemented by gold mining
developments along the northern boundary
and the stimulus of the Khondike discoveries
in Alaska, have united to give the people of
Washington a cheerful prospect.

Present prospects of a business revival are excellent. Alrendy a marked improvement in business is anticipated. We have large crops with good prices, with indications of a steady advance. Our wheat and out crops are large. Hop crops are above the average, and prices are much better than last year. The wool clip was good and cattle and other stock are seiling for good prices.



J. D. Phelam. Sau Francisco,
There is every prospect of business revival
in Sau Francisco. First, the crops have been
large and satisfactory; the prices of fruit
and grain have materially advanced, which
not only has brought increased revenue to
the producers of the State, but has inspired
them with condidence and courage. The
local merchants are already feeling the benefits of this creation of wealth by the men
of the soil. The stimulation given to mining
by organized and individual prospecting,
which has been very successful, is especially
noteworthy, and it is closely estimated that
our mines will yield at least \$20,000,000 of
the precious metals this year, as against\$15,000,000 last year. J. D. Phelan, San Francisco.

L. C. Stow, Grand Rapids.

The settled wise policy of our Government, together with confidence ninong manufacturers and business men generally, assures better prospects. Local causes are crops above the average in our State, with advanced prices for the same. Furniture factories are running on full time, and a large and increased number of nunlcipal improvements give a sure basis for an increase of trade,

Henry Truelsen, Dututh, Minn.

Henry Truelsen, Duluth, Minn. The outlook for fall trade at the head of the lakes is very promising. Prospects of a splendid yield of wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas, which will command good prices on account of short crops elsewhere, will bring money in abandance to the Northwest. The lumber market is in splendid condition, with demand good at advanced prices, guaranteeing heavy operations in lumbering next-winter. Labor at the present time is in good demand at fair wages. Shipments of iron ore are heavy. All this goes to prove that prosperity will again smile on the head of the takes.

6. Pennoyer, Portland.

F. Pennoyer, FOLIBRO.
The large crop of wheat in Oregon, and its enhanced value, owing to a shortage of crops elsewhere, will be of great advantage to us. If we could be assured that these two conditions would be permanent it would restore confidence.

S. M. Jones, Toledo, O.

The people seem to have taken heart, now that Congress has adjourned, and they have nothing to fear from the law-makers, as our State Legislature is not in session. The abundant harvest and good price for grain are causing a distribution of \$200,000 a day from Toledo. The farmers, in turn, are buying implements, and this, of course, starts the industries. Yes, prosperity is here.

Frank B. Doron, St. Paul.

Frank B. Doron, St. Faul.
From a jobbers and manufacturers standnoint, there is much of encouragement.
Business is good and improving. Our city
trade is cautious, as almost everybedy
is exhausted from univise investments in
real estate during boom times. The improvement, no-bould, comes from linear
prices for farm products, from a natural recovery from a collapse, and from a strong
belief that the tariff, question seems to be
settled for four years at least.

C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kan.

C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kam. Wonderful revival in business and confidence in Topeka. The railroad shops and all factories are running to their full capacity. More buildings have been erected during the piast six months than in the preceding four years. Money is pientful, the interestrates reduced and property changing hands at increased prices. Practically, no idle laboring men are in the city.

Frank E. Moores. Omaha, Neb.
Among the indisputable evidences of returning prosperity and confidence. In the business future of Omaha I might mention the million dollar packing plant now in process of erection here by Armour, the \$400,000 milon depot now building, the magnificent buildings for the Trane-Missispipi and International Exposition in 1808, now in construction, and the numerous other public improvements which are being made in the city.

John MacVicar, Des Moines Ia.

A good crop of wheat and good prices assured by foreign demand give the raffroads good business and assure a good balance of trade in our favor. Iowa has a large emount of corn in cribs and a good prospect for the coming crop, and the situation of wheat has helped the price of corn considerably. Iowa has fed, in the last eight mouths, and is now feeding, a large number of cattle. This has made the feeders considerable money.

Robert Pratt, Minneapolis

Robert Pratt, Minueapolis.

The settlement of the tariff question, the increased prices for our abundant crops, the more general employment of labor at better wages, the appreciation of values all along the line, serve fo create-among our people the conviction that Prospericy Base-reached us. These conditions, with the return of condence and a better present rate, would seem to assure us a prosperious business for autumn.

James M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
The tidal wave of prosperity and renewed business confidence which is sweeping over this great agricultural section of the Middle West, has sweet too far to make it necessary to talk of good prospects. Business prosperity is a real thing right here in our midst, and the impulse has already been felt by every line of business from producer to manufacturer.

M. P. Snyder, Los Angeles, Cal. M. P. Snyder. Los Angeles Cal.

I have not as yet observed a material improvement in mercantile lines in this city over a year ago. Throughout Southern California, however, better conditions prevail. The rains last winter and spring were very heavy, and there have been bountful crops of hay, burley and wheat. The pasturage has been and is good. All farmers expect to realize good prices for their products this fall. During the last seven or eight months there has been an unprecedented amount of mineral prospecting in Southern California.

J. E. Crichton, Scattle, Wash. J. R. Crichton, Scattle, Wash, I expect a revival of business from the following causes: Our wheat-crop is the largest ever harvested in this State, and prices are ever harvested in this State, and prices are very satisfactory; large mills are being erected to grind flow for China and Japan, and while the steamship service is first-chass, yet many more boats will have to be added to accommodate this immense flow and mercantile trade with the Orient. The Eastern demand for our cedar shingles is something enormous, and good prices are being paid.



PENSION BUREAU.

ENSION Office is located in the northern end of Judiciary Square, near G street N. W. Built of pressed brick in the Renaissance style of architecture and is 400 feet in length, 200 in width, with walls 75 feet high. The great hall or court occupying the center is 310 feet long, 115 feet wide and covered with a lofty roof of glass and from surmounted with a dome. Two galleries, one above the other, extend along the sides of this court, supported by Ionic and Doric columns. This hall is used for inauguration balls and will accommodate 1,800 people, allowing room for dancing and promenading. When filled to its utmost capacity it will hold 5,800.

INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONY.

Brief Signed Statement on the Return of Prosperous Times.

The following signed statements from various parts of the country show conclusively that Republican prosperity is a

Lincoln, Neb.—Nearly all lines of business in Lincoln show an improvement over the corresponding mouths in 1806.—Nebraska State Journal.

Peshtigo, Wis.—There is an increased activity in the lumber business, both in first and second hands, and the outlook for business improvement is very good.—Thomas Barrett, Editor "Times."

Plaquemine, La.—The improvement in business conditions is very marked. Sugar-planters are making the most extensive and costly improvements of the century, and there severy evidence of enormous crops of cotton, rice and sugar.—H. L. Buckler, Editor "Journal."

nal.".

Albany, Mo.—This is an agricultural community, and there is little to report in regard to manufactures. The conditions among the farmers, however, are very satisfactor; demand for cuttle and hors and at good prices; crops large and prices better than year ago.—James H. Orr, Editor, "Advance."

Huntsville, Ark.—This is strictly a farming-community. Cattle are 25 per cent. better prices than last year, sheep a little better, wool about 75 per cent. better. One farmer told me that he sold his wool last year at 8-cents per pound; this year the same class of wool off the same sheep at 14 cents.—W. H. Balinger, Pub. Republican.

Kenton, W. Va.—There is a slow but clearly perceptible business improvement here. The Riverside Iron Worksof Wheeling are at work upon a large addition to their plant. A new plate mill has been completed and will start up in a few days. One of the old ones is being rebuilt and enlarged.—Charles E. Evans, Editor "Enterprise."

uns, Editor "Enterprise."

Prophetsyowi, Ili—There are no manufactories here upon withch to report, but dealers to the state of the sta

visitly—E. G. Mathis, Editor "Spike.
Elippoint, S. D.—Combitions among agriculturists and residents of this place are clearly
improving. Two new creameries have just
been organized and others are to follow. A
number of fine new farm-houses and barns
have been crected in this vicinity the present
year, and in this place the cyldences of increased business activity-are clearly visible.—
Charles R. Bruce, Editor "Courier."

Charles R. Bruce, Editor "Courier."

Austin, Minn.—Haldcations of better times are shown by the employes of the Milwauke Railway Company being put on full time in the machine-shops and round-house. Farmers are prospering in this agricultural community, and the number of new Vehicles coming to lown and the general appearance of cheer fulness, show prosperity again prevalent among them.—H. O. Basford, Editor "Register."

ter."

Muncle, Ind.—The glass, iron and steel factories have been running almost continuously since January, 1897, with increased time and wages. More money has been paid out for labor fur the past six months than at any like period in this city. There is a much better feeling among workingmen of all classes. The number of laborers on the pay-rolls of this city is greater than at any previous time.—John T. Wildman, Editor "Times."

Jacon, Ill.—The Lacon Woolen Mill, em-loying 200 hands, is running night and day nd cannot fill its orders. The Zinc Works

Lacon, ill.—The Lacon Woolen Mill, employing 200 hands, is running night and day and cannot fill its orders. The Zinc Works at Wenona, closed down for four years, will resume operations at once, employing from 50 to 60 hands. Farmers are beginning to plant other than corn and I believe this will help things out throughout this county. Everything in the county has an upward tendency.—W. B. Powell, Editor "Journal." Millersburg, Pa.—There has been a general and clearly visible improvement in the business condition, both nanufacturing and agricultural. This is clearly evidenced both by general inquiry among business men and especially through inquiries among bankers. This paper recently published a statement showing amount of money at interest in this county for 1895, 1896 and 1897, the total for 1897 heling materially less than in 1898.—Editor "Post."

tor "Post."
Pittsburg, Kan.—There is a marked inrease in the number of men employed here.
The smelting works, which had been idle prito last election, started up shortly after
the election of McKiniey, and gave employment to about 300 men. New men are conthe election of McKinley, and gave employment to about 300 men. New men are constantly being added to the force in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway shops. There has been an extension of about six utiles, on the street railway here since the election, and a new electric-lighting system is being put in.—J. T. Moors, Editor "Headlight"

Neillsville, Wis - Evidences of restored con Nellsville, Wis.—Evidences of restored condence and reawakened business activity are visible on every hand. More money is being spent fulls year in this city on building operations than was spent during the four years of Cleyeland's administration. Large areas of new lands are being cleared by farmers throughout this county. Every shop and factory in this city save one is running on full time; banks report increased deposits and collections, and discounts indicate a much improved condition—L. B. Ring, Editor "Times."

"Times."

Burlington, Iowa.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops have increased the amount of work, added an extension and increased the number of employes. There is a good deal of work being done in extending gas mains, electric-light lines, electric railways, and in street improvements and much building improvement in business blocks and houses. In consequence, the number of laborers and mechanics employed is much larger than for several preceding years. The reports from our merchants and traveling men throughout the West are favorable.—J. L. Watt, Editor "Hawkeye."

Watt, Editor "Hawkeye."
Columbus Grove, Ohlo.—An improvement
in lutsiness conditions in this community is:
very clearly visible. The J. F. Jones' Sons
Handle Fractory has increased its force 25
per cent in the last two weeks. The manager informed me that he had more orders

then at any time in their history. The J. H. Belford Sons' Handle Co, has also largely increased its force. The Buckeye Stave Company has a larger number of orders than at any time since its organization and is putting new men at work daily. Talks with business men convince me that prosperly has arrived. The farmers have fine wheat, out, and hay crops and the corn, prospects, are bright. Frices are good and free-silver calamity howlers with have hard lines in John this fail:

—Ead L. Valt, Editor "Vidette."

Passaic, X. J.—There has been a marked improvement in the factory district of this city. All the mills are now making full time and many run until 9 p. in: The Manhattan Yrhit Works (satinet printers), after three years of idleness, is in full operation. The Dundee Woolen Compuny, which did little or no work during Cleveland's Administration. Is now employing its fall complement of hands. The Botany Worsted Mills were slack during 1895 and 1896, but are now enlarging their plant. The number of operators doing steady work at this point is now, I think, 30 per cent more than one year ago.—D. W. Mahony, Editor "News."

Sterling, III.—The Keystone Mr., Co., mandacturers of arcticultural insulements, which

hony, Editor "News, teystone Mfg. Co., manhony, Editor "News, teystone Mfg. Co., mannfacturers of agricultural implements, which
usually runs very light at this time of the
year, has been compelled to increase its force
lastead of reducing it, it expects to employ a
largor animber of men this fail thin at any
time in the past three years. Other agricullargor animber of men this fail thin at any
time in the past three years. Other agricullargor animber of men this fail thin a fail
the men factories report a good business. The men factories report a good busimaking a large addition to the property of
making a large addition to the property of
making a large additional manufacturing cotablishment. The Cobb & Drew Rivet and
Null Factory have a large increase in orders.
There is an unusual activity in the building
of residences in town.—W. D. John, Editor
"Gazette."

Brunswick, Mo—The ghid tyrings caree.

Gazette. Mr town.—W. D. John, Editor Gazette.

Brunswick, Mo.—The chief jusiness enterprises of this place are showing a marked improvement. The Brunswick Tobacco Works have increased their force in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco, the demand for this class of goods Baying Increased materially during the past few mouths. The Eagle Flouring Mills report also an increased business. Shipments of four to surrounding towns and cities are increasing every week, indicating that the merchants are burden more freely. Farmers are seiling corn at an advanced price, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction among the agricultural element.—H. F. Lincoln, Editor News.

Another Gold Plot.

Another Gold Plot.

Another horrible plot of the gold powers
of England has come to light. Their statistician, M. G. Mulhall, has invaded this
country, and has recently written a magazine article in which he shows that the
"Prairie States," which were the sole hope
of the silver trust in its efforts to capture
the Government last year, have been not
only the most prosperous part of the Juiconly the most prosperous part of the Unit ed States, but far more prosperous than any other spot on the world. Mr. Mulhall's article, it is said, "reads like à tale from the Arabian Nights." It shows in the twelve States upon which the silver managers relied last year—ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouti, Michigan, Wiscotsin. Iown, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—an increase in farm area averaging 1,300 acres per day, a grain productive trains are a superscription. duction twice as great as that of France, Germany and Austria, collectively; a meat production twice as great as that of France, an eight-fold increase of grain n since 1850, and a general for production equal to five times as much for each person as in the most advanced sec-tions of Europe. It can scarcely be ex-pected that people residing in a section so much more prosperous than that of any other part of the world are going to resort to a depreciated currency, with which to pay debts, or attempt to deceive then selves by increasing the number of their dollars and at the same time making an equal decrease in their value.

Let the Farmer Think,

The farmers of the country should give heir attention closely to a few contrasts The free traders made a great row ove he sugar bounty and the tin-plate duty Their contention was the sheer imposs should produce our ow sugar and tin. Already every farmer in America knows that we shall soon produce all the sugar we consume and save hundred millions a year for the tiller of our soil, and that we are also deep in the tin plate manufacturing business, and that long before this presidential term is out we shall produce in our shops all the tin plate we want, and there are from wenty to twenty-five millions a year for twenty to twenty-nye minions a year for American workingmen, to earn and dis-tribute. Now, these are the things that give a boom to prosperity. Contrast this with the vulgar falsification that low sil ver made wheat low, and all that rotter ness of the Democratic imagination.

Mexico Is Yearning for Bryan. This will be an interesting time for Mr Bryan to take his proposed trip to Mex-ico. A late dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

"Exchange on New York rose to-day on the fresh drop in silver to 131, and, in some cases, 140 was asked. Bankers were in doubt as to what rate to make, in view of the condition of the silver market. Exchange, on London went to 214, pence, the lowest on record, and implying for this Government in meeting the interest on its sterling debt a loss at the rate of two dollars per annum. The Govern-

ment can meet this loss by economies and using the surplus fund, but bankers here say the time has come when something must be done. A very anxious sentiment, prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver, and many predict that it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth only 30 cents in gold. Importations will be generally reduced and interests of business affected generally. The Mexican Government and the country are con-fronting a scrious situation, the worst for nany, years."

Civil Service Reform.

In issuing an order to the effect that no removal from any position subject to competitive examination within the classined civil service shall be made except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, of which charge the accused must have full notice with an op: portunity to make defense, President Mc-Kinley has corrected the very evil which has heretofore tended to make hypocritical the entire civil service system. previous absence or virtual neglect of such a rule has so facilitated evasions of the spirit of civil service reform as to bring the whole thing into more or less contempt. A strict enforcement of the new order will not only lift from the shoulders of Federal officials in responsible positions a load of pressure hitherto brought to bear by clamorers for office, thus giving them added time to devote to their new increase that the total but it was not appeared. to their more important duties, but it will also establish merit and merit alone as the determining factor in the equation of public service, and insure that public money paid in the form of salaries to employes in that service shall go to compensate actual and efficient work. The American people are ready to subscribe most heartily to genuine civil service reform.

Good Times on the Way.

The miserable business in which the partisan organs of the free silver move ment are engaged when they try to fill the ears of the people with complaint and discontent, and pick up only to magnify every adverse trade symptom in order to discourage the return of prosperity for political purposes; is annoying, but it is ineffectual. It causes decent men to be indignant, but it is powerless to stay the oncoming tide. Prosperity has set in, and there are solid figures as well as hopes to rever it.

Prices Go Up in Mexico

Consul General Joseph G. Dudley, staioned at Nuevo Laredo, in a communication to the Department of State says, that as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico. This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver

Political Pointers.

pasis.

The gold Democrats are making large accessions to their ranks everywhere, and expect to poll a much larger vote this rear than last.

The Populists of the country are thor-

disgusted with the treatment nighly which the Democracy have given them, and are developing the greatest hostility to further attempts at fusion. The director of the United States, mint

who is the best authority in this country on currency matters, predicts that silver will fall much lower in the next femonths. It is already at the lowest point n its entire history. The money in circulation in the United

States has increased about \$130,000,000 in the past year, the price of foreign products has advanced, and the business of he country has greatly improved despite the assertions that nothing but the free coinage of silver would bring an increase of money or prices to the people of this country.

The people who attempted to make the people believe a few months ago that Secretary Sherman had passed the period of active usefulness are saying nothing more on that subject. Secretary Sherman's expressions of views on current political topics are clear, crisp and vigorous, and strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every American citizen.

People who are assuming that the recent great gold developments are a mere than luck; it is the logic of events. The fact that the world prefers gold to the bully white metal as its medium of exchange has stimulated the production of gold everywhere until it seems likely to upply the needs of the world for a me

FARMERS ARE GLAD.

PRICES FOR THEIR PRODUCTS THE BEST IN YEARS.

Large Transactions in Staples, with Prices Favorable-More Wheat Exported in One Week than Any Simtlar Period tince the Year 1893.

Prosperity for Agriculturists.

A recent Bradstreet's report says: "Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing prosperity of the farmer, due to higher prices for almost all agricultural produce still in his hands, and point to a continuation of the demand, which has conspicuous within the past few s. The volume of trade continues to increase, and prices are hardening. No such volume of business, largely in antiination of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry goods, clothing and shoes, and South and West in wagons and farm im-

plements.

"Another very favorable bank clearings report is found in the total, \$1,140,000,000 this week, which, while it is 1 per cent less than last week, is 40 per cent larger than in the third week of August, 1896; 26 per cent heavier than in 1895; 40 per cent larger than in 1894, and fully 55 per cent likes than in the jike week of 1895, when clearings totals were reduced to very low figures. Compared with the like period in 1892, a year of large volume of business, this week's notals show a gain of 13 per cent. Among 86 of the cities re-porting larger bank clestings, only 17 show decreases this week compared with the corresponding period last year. Bank clearings at other cities than New York are 17 per cent larger this week than in the like week a year ago, but at New York the increase is 56-per cent. "Prices for stuples continue the favora-ble movement of the past few weeks, with

advances for wheat flour, wheat new pork, butter, eggs, cheese corn and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher. Ging-hams have advanced &c, while the cotton mills are starting up, and jobbers in woolen goods are getting higher prices for spring delivery. There have been a large number of resumptions among iron and steel concerns this week; Bessemer pig is 25 cents higher, and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, cotton, print cloths, wool and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee, almost alone among the staples, is lower than last

week. "Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week are the largest in any week since September, 1893, amounting to 5,218,000 bushels this week, as compared with 4,460,000 bushels last week, 2,991,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,889,000 bushels two years ago, 3,182,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,960,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week are also borts of Industry, the largest since the third week in April this year, amounting to 3,920,035 bushels, as compared with 3,275,000 bushels last week, 2,768,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,195,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,195, bushels in the week in year ago, 105,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 983,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.
"There are 221 business failures reported throughout the United States this

week, against 214 last week, 264 a year ago, 192 two years ago, 251 three years ago, and as contrasted with 456 in the third week of August, 1893."

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

It is Strong and Increasing, and Nothing Appears to Check It, R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly re-view of trade say: Not for several years have the telegraphic reports frem various cities in all parts of the country been as encouraging or shown as uniform im-provement as this week. The markets provement as this week. The markets are called crazy by some, but fairly represent the people whose confidence in the future is strong and increasing. Nothing appears to check it. Rumors of injury to crops, are not sufficiently supported to have much influence. The one temporary hindrance is the strike of bituminous coal. mindrance is the strike of infiliminous coat-miners, which interferes as yet-little with judustries, and seems likely to terminate within a week. The demand for money improves, taking from New York to the interior about half a million more than was received during the week, and offerings of commercial loans are much larger, including considerable iron and steel paper, and the course of foreign exchange is

generally interpreted as an indication that

specie imports cannot be long delayed.

The greatest gain has been for agricul-ture. Corn has advanced a little in price, but is moving very largely, so that the last year's surplus may soon be marketed, unless the new crop turns out better than many now expect. Cotton declined an eighth because of an estimate promising the largest crop ever grown, but the goods market is decidedly improving, and some of the large mills, after a few weeks of or the first mins, after a tev weeks of suspension, have resumed work. Other farm products are doing well also, but wheat has advanced about 113cc for the week on actual transactions, with heavy purchases for export. The official estimate of yield is entirely disregarded, extended the control of the contr ept as an admission that the crop will cept as an admission that the copy wize be larger than that of last year, and it is commonly assumed that the yield will be 550,000,000 bushels or more, though re-cent reports of injury indicating the possi-bility of a somewhat smaller outcome bility of a somewhat shather outcome have helped the advance in prices. Western receipts for the week were 3,841,554 bushels, against 3,974,775 last year, and for three weeks 11,340,267 bushels, against 10,697,137 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports are about double last year's -3,705,287 bushels, against 1,808,-347 bushels last year, and for three weeks 9,819,318 bushels, against 5,102,661 bushels last year, flour included for both years. It is well to notice that corn exports con-tinue more than double last year's also, in rocks 8.516.544 bushels, against 4, three weeks 8,516,544 bushels, against 4,-110,241 last year.

The iron and steel industry is pushing forward in spite of the still unsettled

strike of bituminous coal miners, and the enormous purchases of ore at Cleveland, and also of billets at Pittsburg, show the utmost confidence in the future. Many additional establishments have begun work during the past, week, and while no material change in prices has occurred, the reports indicate fewer concessions to secure business and a much steadier tone. The demand for fluished products has decidedly improved, especially in plates, sheets and bars, and in railway supplies, particularly in car axles. The sales of ore at Cleveland have amounted in two weeks to 400,000 or 500,000 tons. SUPPLEMENT TO THE

GRAYLING AVALANCHE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1897.

OHIO-DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Its Assertions and Arguments Con sidered and Answered

Becognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the 'United States.

This statement is inaccurate and inten-

tionally misleading. The only place in which the constitution "names silver and gold together" is where it declares that "no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a lender in payment of debts." It does not say that silver and gold shall both be coined in an unlimited manner or that either one or both shall be coined at all, but specifically gives to Congress the power to determine what the coinage of the United States shall be, both say to the metals used and their relations. as to the metals used and their relations, by saying in explicit terms in section 8:
"The Congress shall have power to coin
money and regulate the value thereof."
It does not "name silver and gold together" as the plutform says, but names gold and sliver together, pointedly giving the preference to gold by saying in section 10: "No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a payment for debts." If anything is to be inferred as to the relation which it intended that the two metals should bear it is clearly that gold metals should bear it is clearly that gold was to be preferred, since it is first named in the only place where the metals are mentioned. If the framers of the platform wanted to be frank, why did they not follow the wording of the constitution in their statement and say "gold and silver" instead of reversing it and saying "silver and gold?"

The first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dol-lar the money unit and admitted gold to re-colange at a ratio based upon the silver dol-lar unit.

The first coinage law clearly made gold a standard by first naming all the gold coins which, it said, should be of the value of a given number of units, and said that the unit should be "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 416 grains of standard silver." If the advocates of silver insist that this act interpreted the meaning of the constitution and that this interpretation must be followed, why do they now insist upon a standard silver dollar with only 312½ grains of silver instead of the 416 grains which the act specifically names? By their own proposition, they demand a violation of what the clausic account trivial a constitution is a constitution. they claim is a constitutional requirement This act which they claim is an interpretation of the constitution on this question provides that "every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equa value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold." If this is an interweight of pure gold. It this is an inter-pretation of the constitution, why do these stickless for its observance propose to vio-late it by saying that every sixteen pounds weight of silver shall now be equal to one pound of gold? Would there not be equal authority for saying that every seventeen or eighteen or twenty or thirty pounds' weight of silver shall be equal to one pound weight of gold? By their own proposition to change the ratio they admit that neither the constitution have the first out residently it is building. nor the first act passed under it is binding as to the future relations of gold and silver as money. The fact that this act spealue with one pound weight of pure gold indicates that gold was intended to be the measure of value, for had the framers of this act intended that silver should be the measure they would have said that one pound of gold should be equal in value to fifteen pounds of silver. Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the framers of the constitution and whose report to Congress was the basis of this act, said of the alleged unit, the Spanish dollar, "that species of coin has never had any settled or standard value. * * while gold has a fixed price by weight with an eye to its finance. to its fineness. This greater stability the value of gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as hav-ing been hitherto virtually attached to gold rather than silver."

If the framers of this platform insist

If the framers of this phatform massa-that the first coinage act passed under the constitution is an exact interpretation of the meaning of that instrument, why have they and their party always insisted that a protective tariff is a violation of the constitution when they know that the very first act passed under that constitu tion declared that the tariff duties which it levied were "for the support of govern-ment and the encouragement and protecion of manufactures?

We declare that the act of 1873, demonstrating silver without the knowledge and approval of the American people, etc.

The act of 1873 did not demonstive sil ver, as is claimed by this sentence of the platform. The act itself says in specific terms that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right ac quired or penalty incurred under forme dured or pennity incorred inner former acts, but every such right is hereby saved," thus clearly stating that it did not demonetize any of the coins authorized prior to that date, while every one of the four hundred and fifty million standard silver dollars coined since the passage of that act is and has constantly been a full legal tender, and none of them is or has been demonetized.

The act of 1873 was not passed "with out the knowledge and approval of the American people" as the platform asserts. It was submitted to Congress in April, 1870, printed thirteen times, discussed at intervals until Jan. 1, 1873 (nearly three enral the debutes and discussion 144 pages of the Congressional Record, which was published daily during the sessions in which it was discussed. The American people had ample opportunity to know all of its provisions, and that there was no popular disapproval of it is shown by the fact that 112 of the mem-bers of the House which passed it were re-elected, many of them continuing to serve in Congress to the end of their lives, while several are still members of that body, notably William M. Stewart of Nevada, who voted for the bill and who, in a speech delivered on June 12, 1874, said: "The laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standand all floor measures by the same standard of value that measures your national debt. You require from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which cannot be avoided if you mean to save national honor; but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The question will never be decided until you deter mine the single question whether the la-

boring man is cutitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else." We declare that the act of 1873 * • • has resulted in the appreciation of gold.

It has not "resulted in the appreciation of gold," because gold has not appreciated.

Any article "appreciates" in value only
when there is an increased demand for it either because of the reduction in th enther because or the reduction in the current affairs of life. The figures of the best statisticians show that the gold coin of the world and the total money of the world have faceused much more rapidly than the population since 1873, hence the absurdity of the claim that it has "approprieted" in value as the annual for the absurdity of the claim that I has appreciated, in value, as the amount for each individual in the world has greatly increased since the passage of the act in question. The gold money of the world has more than doubled since 1873, the silver money of the world has nearly or quite trebled in that time and the paper money has also increased largely, while the pop-ulation of the world has increased only 25 per cent in the same period. It is thus per cent in the same period. It is thus evident that the total amount of money for each individual in the world is much greater than in 1878 and that there can thus be no increased per capita demand for gold and hence no "appreciation" in its value, while the fact that a large proportion of the business of the world is n performed with checks, drafts and other performed with checks, drafts and other forms of credit without the direct use of money further reduces the demand upon gold. The mines of the world produce more gold to-day than they produced of gold and silver together in 1873, the silver production of to-day is meanly three times, what it, was in 1873 and the amount of silver now annually coined is more than was produced from the mines of the world in 1873. The number of silver dollars. in 1873. The number of silver dollars coined in the United State year just ended was two and a half times as many as in the entire history of the mints prior to 1873 and the total number of full legal tender dollars coined by our mints since 1873 is 56 times as many as were coined in the entire history of the mint prior to the act of 1873.

We declare: that the act of 1873 • • eaulted in an appreciation of gold and a orresponding fall in prices. corresponding fall in prices.

Since it is shown from official statistics that there has been no appreciation of gold but on the contrary a vast increase in its production and coinage and an in grouse in the other classes of money of the crease in the other classes of money or the world, an increase much more rapid than that of the population, the cause of the find in prices of commodities must be look-ed for elsewhere. This full in prices is due to the enormous increase in producand to the reduced cost of produc tion, and to the reduced cost of products of the farm, factory, forest and mine. Senator Peffer, in his report to the Senate in 1894 on the cause of the full in agricultural prices, said: "In Kansas it appears from prices, said: In Annas It appears from the report of the secretary of the State. Board of Agriculture that it costs 50 cents to raise a bushel of wheat. * * in Pennsylvania the average cost of pro-ducing a bushel of wheat is about 65 cents. * * * Wheat in India costs but about 13 cents a bushel on the farm, 12 cents more puts it aboard ship and 25 cents additional leads it on the wharves in Liverpool. This fifty-cent wheat from India competes (in our best market, England) with wheat on American farms at an average cost of 60 cents per bushel. * * Wages of India farm hands run Mages of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day." The same report shows that the cost of producing wheat on the great farms of California and the Dakotas is less than-half the average cost in the Central Mis-sissippi valley, while similar conditions are all in Argentics and Australia which prevail in Argentine and Australia, which through the extremely low ocean freights are also competitors with us in all-the markets of the world. The reduced cost of agricultural products, due to the comof agricultural products, one to the com-bination of low freights and the use of machinery, finds a parallel in the reduced cost of manufacturing in all lines through similar causes, and also in the reduction of the precious metals, which thus supply the money of the world at a greatly reduc-ed cost, of that prine prosume of value.

ed cost of that prime measure of value, We declare that the act of 1873 has resulted in has resulted in have a heavy increase in the burdens of taxation. The increase in the burdens of Federal taxation are mainly due to the increase in expenditures for pensions, public buildings and river and harbor improyements, and any party which would specifically

lecture against a continuation of these would quickly find itself repudiated by the people.

We declare that the act of 1873 has resulted in a heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private.

The census figures show that the increase in debts since 1873 has been, in a very large share of the cases, for the purchase of homes or the improvement of

farms, and that the sections in which this been greatest, have shown as a result the greatest activity and the greatest increase n actual wealth and genuine prosperity. We declare that the act of 1873 * * resulted in * * the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad.

The money lending class can only "grow rich" by the interest which it receives for money loaned, and everybody knows that the rates of interest hive greatly fallen since 1873 and that the opportunity for enrichment by this means must conse mently have been correspondingly reduc ed. The usurious intes of interest which were possible in many sections of the country prior to 1873 are now absolutely prohibited by State legislation.

We declare that the act of 1873 • • • resulted in • • • the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

Industry was not "prostrated" or the people "impoverished" unfil the success of the Democratic party at the polls in 1899 and its free trade legislation which fol-lowed paralyzed industry in the United States and transformed its communities of busy workmen into idlers, thus bringing "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." There was never greater prosperity in the United States or any other country than that of the years immediately preceding the Democratic success of 1892, and never greater "prostration of industry and impoverishments." tration of industry and impoverishment of the people" than that which followed that Democratic success. It is because of the "prostration of industry and impoverish-ment of the people" through the opera-tions of the Democratic party that its leaders now ahandon their time-honored principles and ask restoration to power on a currency proposition which has been disearded by the most progressive nations of the world and is being rejected by oth-ers as rapidly as possible.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times.

The adoption of the free coinage of sil ver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in true monometallism, with silver as the

money metal. This is proven by the fact that every country which has attempted to retain the silver standard or the concurrent free coinage of both metals at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals has lost all of its gold and retained only silver currency and true monometallism, while other nations true monometallism, while other making gold the standard and making gold the standard and coining silver on government account circulate both metals in large quantities, approach high thus more nearly to true bimetallian than those which by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals obtain only silver monomental than the commercial ratio of the two metals obtain only silver monomental than the commercial ratio of the control o lism. The condition of the people of the countries maintaining the gold standard, or what the framers of this platform term gold monometallism, is one of vastly greater prosperity than that of the people of the countries maintaining the silver standard. There is more money per cap-ital better ita, better wages, better homes, more comforts of life, more education and more general intelligence among the people of the gold standard countries than among the good standard countries than among those of any of the countries having the silver standard. Mexico, which is probably the most prosperous of the silver standard countries, has a fotal of \$4.95 per capita for its people, the South American States a per capita of less than \$2 aside from the uncovered and denreciated aside from the uncovered and deprecipaper, China \$3,33, the Central American States \$3.66, while Germany has \$17,59 States \$3.66, while Germany has \$1,000 per capita, Great Britain \$20.78 per capita, United States \$22.57 per capita, Netherlands \$24.25, per capita, and Trance \$35.77 per capita, "Monometallism" has indeed. "locked fust the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times", wherever it has been established by the process proposed by this platform, yiz. the unlimited comage of both metviz.; the unlimited coinage of both met als at a ratio widely differing from their relative common to

relative commercial value.

servitude to London.

It is also a German policy, a French policy, a Belgian policy, an Austro-Hungarian policy, a Netherlands policy, a Danish policy, a Russian policy, a Chillan policy, a Peruvian policy, a Japanese policy, and in fact the policy of the most enlightened and progressive nations the world over. If the United States were to abandon her present system and undertake a greatly collarged use of silver with-out the co-operation of other nations she would abandon the company of the most intelligent, enlightened and prosperous nations of the world and join the ranks of the weakest and least intelligent nations, all of which are basteiner in adout the all of which are hastening to adopt the gold standards as rapidly as possible.

here stationards as rilpidly as possible. It is not only in American but anti-kinerican, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stilling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the way of the Revolution.

war of the Revolution.

The "spirit and love of liberty which
proclaimed our independence in 1776" and
which is still strong in the minds of the
people of the United States is not in favor
of reducing the citizens of this country to the level of poverty, degradation, ignorance and practical enslavement which characterize the condition of the masses in the few remaining silver standard countries of the world to-day. The only attempt to "stifle the spirit of love of liberty" was made in the Entited States have ever made in the United States be gan in 1861 by the very party and the very leaders who are now proposing to de-grade the working people or, this country to a level of those least intelligent and prosperous on the face of the earth.

prosperous on the face of the earth.

We demand the free and unlimited colonge
of both allver and gold at the present legal
ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid
or consent of any other nation.

A policy which all the intelligent nations

of the world have abandoned since the enormous production of silver has brought it to a ratio of 34 to 1 with gold and the divergence still increasing. The product of the silver mines of the world since 1873 is practically one-half as much as that produced from the mines of the world in 300 years preceding that date, as shown by the highest official authorities,

We demand that the standard silver lars shall be full legal tender equally gold for all debts, public and private.

It is now "a full legal lender for all debts, public and private," except where such men as William M. Stewart, John P. Jones, Arthur Sewall, John P. Altgeld. John R. McLean and other silver leaders donn R. Alectan and other silver leaders deprive it of its full legal tender, value by making their contracts and loans and rents and interest payable by the poor in gold only. Every one of the 450,000,000 standard silver dollars which we now have is a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the party which asserts even by implication that this is not the fact intends either to discredit those dollars or to deceive the people, or

We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private con-tract.

An excellent plan; but the fact eaders of the party proposing this now refuse to follow that plan in their private affairs, casts a suspicion upon the good faith of this public assertion.

We are opposed to the policy and practic of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of referring such obligations in either allveson or gold coin.

Every holder of obligations of the United States can receive his pay for them in silver if he desires or in gold if he desires. If the Government were to insist on pay in one metal to the exclusion of the it would immediately discredit its obligations and at the same time injure the standing of a large share of the money which it has itself issued and promised by implication or in words to keep as good as best While these obligations call for payment in "coin," that term, when the payment in "coin," that term, when the acts authorizing the bonds were passed, related only to that which was the equivalent of gold in value and purchasing power, and to attempt to take advantage of er, and to attempt to take advintage on the fact that the metal of which a part of this coin is now made has in the mean-time depreciated in value, and force coins of that particular class upon the holders of those obligations would be dishonest and would lay the Government liable, as a those who propose it, to the charge of taking advantage of a technicality or taking advantage of a detailment of do a dishonest and treacherous act. It would bring upon the Government of the United States, as it does upon the men who now make it, the contempt and condemuation of honest men the world over

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-paring bonds of the United States in time So are we all of us, and but for th

misfortune that the Government of the United States was placed under the con-trol of the Democratic party in 1802 there would have been no necessity for issuing bonds "in time of peace." It is something new for thit party, however, to announce a general opposition to "issuing bonds in time of peace," as this has frequently happened under Democratic control of the

Government, beginning with Jefferson and ending under Buchanan and Cleve-

land.
Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared the power of could be a considered to the power of could be a considered to power the constant of t

This means that all the paper money of the country shall be issued by the Government, and would thus be either "fint money" or must be sustained by keeping in the treasury an enormous metallic reserve, much larger than the one which now exists and which causes so much distributed to the treasury and the distributed to the treasury and the distributed to the treasure of the distributed to the distributed satisfaction to the Democracy and its fin associates of Populistic and socialistic

In support of these principles we invit the co-operation of all men who love libert; and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny A combination of high sounding words intended only to mislead and influme un thinking people, and coming with extrem by poor taste from a party whose entire record up to the time of its removal from power in 1861, was directed against the "love of liberty" and in favor of "oppression and treatment"

We hereby declare all trusts and mono olles hostile and dangerous to the people interests • • • and demand a vigoro enforcement of all anti-trust laws, etc.

sion and tyranny."

All of which sounds well. But the people are naturally suspicious of such de clarations coming from a party which neg lected during its four years of power to enforce the existing anti-trust laws, and which framed its tariff law in the inter-ests of the sugar trust, the greatest trust of the land with the single exception of the one which it is now attempting to place in control of the nation, the silver

We demand the immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the Republic of Cuba, etc.

Which it is generally conceded would be of little practical value to the Cubans and-would probably destroy the opportu nity of bringing about, through the peace ful and proper methods of diplomacy, the results for which the people of that island are now struggling.

Wheat's Valuable Lesson.

The silver leaders are utterly unable to explain the rise in the price of wheat, and at the same time maintain their argument of last year. The ablest of them including Mr. Jones of Nevada and Mr. including Air. Jones of Nevada and Air. Teller, have ventured upon the task, but all have failed. All are forced to confess that the natural law of supply and demand does apply in the present price of wheat. But such a confession could not have been wrung from them a year ago. Then they were contending, almost fiercely, that wheat was low solely because money was scarce. Increase the volume of money, they insisted, and wheat would go up. But it would not and could not go up without such an increase. Wheat is now at the dollar mark, and even higher and yet there is no more money in the country than there was last year. And free silver meanwhile has not only not been decreed, but the policy stands re ected at the polls.

jected at the polls.

Now that the problem has been solved, and by a process which all may so easily comprehend, it seems strange that so many people has year should have believed so implicitly in Mr. Bryan's contentions about money and prices. The Nebraska leader and his lieutenants would allow nothing whatever to the law of supply and demand. Silver had been struck down. By that act half of the money of redemption of the world had been destroyed, and hence low prices followed for everything. They picked out wheat for illustration, and now wheat, obeying the spurned law of supply and demand, goes to the dollar mark. Short crops abroad, which create a demand for the American wheat supply, knock the spots out of the illustration, and force a confession from the silver leaders which completely disjoints all of the fine theories upon which they tried to put Mr Bryan into the White House,-Washin

Myers and McLean.

At the recent Democratic State conven-tion Allen O. Myers was the personal representative of John R. McLean. As such he not only carried out the wishes of his chief, but was, in fact, the most influ ential Democrat in all that gathering. II dictated the platform, and on the Sunday before the convention, which met on Wed-nesday, told a Blade representative exact ly what it would contain, and he told it

straight. Myers knows McLean well - He was connected with McLean's newspaper for years, and each trusted the other to the extent that he dared. For a time there was emility between these two men. Myers was not drawing a salary from Mc-Lean. At this time Myers wrote a book It was labeled "Bosses and Boodle in Ohlo Politics." On page 213 of this bool Myers had this to say of McLean:

Myers had this to say of McLean:
He has no morals. He is a stranger to sentiment. He is not deterred by scruples. If he has an object in view and has the money to buy it, in his code of life no law, no man, no community has a right to question his act. He believes every man has his price. He goes straight to results and cares nothing about public objinion, methods or the rights of others. When he can get or has got what he wants he pays promptly and liberally. It doesn't seem possible that such a character can exist in an enlightened age. But John R. McLean is a fact. His existence must be acknowledged.
And now this same McLean is boss of the Democratic party in Ohio, and a can-

the Democratic party in Ohio, and a car lidate for United States Senator. e Myers is his chief henchman;

Is Pension Money Wasted?

The outery against the increase opension list since the McKinley adn pension list since the McKinley adminis-tration came in still continues, and we have little doubt that it will go on as long as new names are added to the roll. It is as new names are student to the roll. It is not a popular clamor, for a great majority of the American people, irrespective of party, are in favor of the pension laws as they stand and desire their impartial enforcement. One of our contemporaries thinks it unfortunate that some plan cannot be devised to stop the growth of the list. Death is doing a great deal in that direction. It clipped off 36,000 names last year, and it will continue to clip at an increasing ratio as the years wear on, for even the youngest of the surviving vet

even the youngest of the surviving ver-erans are getting to be old men.

We have, in a recent issue of the Post, explained the increase of the list since the 4th of March by showing that it was due to the Cleveland hold-up. Nearly all the applications granted under the present administration, came over from the Cleveland. It was the satisfy relies land regime. It was the settled policy of Mr. Cleveland to hold up claims and pass them along to his successor. There was no saving to the treasury in this in the

long run, for a pension dates back to the time of the application. Most of the held-ne claims were those of widows, clearly proven and sure to be allowed. The Cleveland administration deliberately halfed the work of the pension bureau and kept thousands of poor widows out of the money that helogged to them. If any the money that belonged to them. It any one doubts this the records of the bureau will prove it. And it is in perfect har mony with the whole course of Mr. Cleve mony with the whole course of Art. Carlind, on the pension question. His views after just about those which his ardent addresses in Rultimore Sun, expresses in

"It will not be long at the present rate before we shall have duplicated the cost of the war in pensions. This would be readily acquiesced in however onerous, if the money all went to the deserving, but the fact that most of it is wasted is legitimate cause for criticism."

this paragraph, clipped from a recent edi-

Waste is unnecessary or useless expenditure. The Oleveland theory, as formulated by the Sun, is that most of the money paid to the veterans, their widows and their orphans, has been unnecessarily or uselessly expended. Mr. Cleveland be-lieved that the pension roll was boney combed with frauds. In order to test that Belief he was supplied with ample facili-ties to hunt down and punish frauds. He spent a deal of money in that quest, and the result was a complete yindication of substantial honesty of the pensioners In his last annual, message he presented facts and figures by which he involuntarily proved that the pension roll was a roll of honor. But although his hunt for frauds was something very much like a failure, he met with success in holding up widow? widows' pensions.-Washington Post (Dem.). Mexican Workingmen in Hard Luck

A special commission sent to Mexico by the Trade and Labor Assembly at Chi the Trade and Labor Assembly at Uni-cago last fall reported that teamsters got \$1 per day in Mexican money in the City of Mexico, while those in the city of Chi-cago get \$1.75 per day in American dol-lars, which, as indicated, are worth nearlars, which, as indicated, are worth nearly 2½ times as much as the Mexican dollar. Street can divers get 75 cents per day in the City of Mexico in depreciated money, and in the city of Chicago \$2.25 per day in good money. Printers in Mexico, \$1.25 per day; in Chicago, \$3. Pressmen in Mexico, \$1.20 per day; in Chicago, \$3.50. Shoemakers in Mexico, \$1.25; in Chicago, \$2.50. Carpenters in Mexico, \$1.25 per day; in Chicago, \$2.80. Brick-dayers in Mexico, \$1.25; in Chicago, \$4.9per day. Laborers in Mexico, \$1.25 cents.

per day; Laborers in Mexico, 37½ cents per day; in Chicago, \$1.25. When it is re-membered that these wages quoted in Mexico are now being padd-in-alleged dol-lars which are worth but about 43 cents as compared with our dollars, which are worth 100 cents, the contrast in earning cupacity is something appulling.

Business Still Improves

Business conditions continue to improv and the reports which come from the high and the reports which come from the high-est authorities on this subject are all sat-isfactory. The latest issue of Dun's Re-view, commenting on business conditions the country over, says: "Every city re-porting this week notes increase in trade porting this week notes increases in trade and nearly all bright prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes. and, more forcibly yet, by the heavy pur-chases they are making. But the custom-ary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat; have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in

It Was Not True, of Course. "No man in public office owes the public

anything."
The calamity organs are publishing the above and crediting the statement to Sen-ator Hanna. The Senator is said to have written the startling sentiment in a letter to Attorney General Watson. It must be classed, says the Times-Star, among the things that are important if true. But it will hardly prove useful to the silver Democrats as, a campaign issue. Its virtue in this respect is budly damaged by the discovery that it is a pure invention. Mr. Watson declares that no letter ever received by him from Senator Hanna contained such a statement. This early exposure of the fraudulency of the cam-paign efforts of the McLean-Chapman crowd is a stunning blow to the rampant apostles of free silver.

Wool at Twenty-five Cents. Cadiz Republican: It is with pleasure that the Cadiz Republican can announce this week that the price of wool in Harrison County is twenty-five cents a pound. During the past week Messrs. C. M. Hogg raised by the following well-known farmers of Harrison County, 35,000 pounds in all, paying in each case twenty-five cents a pound. The clips of Dunlap Brothers, Cadiz township; John Clifford, Green Cadiz township; John Clifford, Green township; S. B. Porter, Green township; R. R. Cochran, Cadiz township; Joseph L. Thompson & Son, Cadiz township; Henry McKee, Green township; John McDivitt Stock township: Samuel Hedges, Cadia township: Ross Mansfield, Wayne town ship, Jefferson County; H. B. Lacey, Laceyville, and Oliver Roob, Green town

What Would Happen.

"If the Democrats should gain contro of Ohio they would send to the Senate man who would support the vicious prin riples of the Chicago platform. The State would be gerrymandered, and fifteen or sixteen men, instead of five, as at present, would be sent to Congress to support these same vicious principles."—Chairman Geo. K. Nash-

Brief Comment,

The increase in the production of gold in all parts of the world is proving very discouraging to the free silver theorists.

The value of the silver dollar has falle 10 cents and the price of wheat has risen 25 cents per bushel since the free coinage orators were insisting last year tha wheat and silver went hand in hand as to

The 1900 election is likely to find the world with a billion dollars more of gold than it had in 1896. The wonderful increase in the production of gold in all parts of the world is proving very discour-aging to the free silver theorists.

The friends of the free coinage proposi tion who have been insisting that their pet financial theory would, if put in practice, increase our sales abroad are not discussing very loudly the fact that in the very free coinage its exports were the largest in its history, amounting to \$1,032,001,300.

M'LEAN'S GOLD BOND.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AND SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

Man Who Would Pay Workingmen in 40-Cent Silver Dollars Demande Gold, and Gold Only, for Him-

Official Records Show It,

The demand for information about John R. McLean's gold bonds continues so strong that we reproduce this week the bond in full with a brief statement of its history. It is its own comment upon the caudidacy of a man who advocates a cause of paying workingmen in 40-cent silver dollors and demands good gold dollars, and gold dollars only, for himself.

The transaction in question is that of a contract made by him with the Columbia

Athletic Club of this city in 1889, in which he requires that organization to make sundry obligations, amounting to \$70,000, payable to him individually in gold coin, both principal and interest.

The transaction related to the construc-

The transaction related to the construc-tion of a club house for this organiza-tion, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia. In that year he made an agreement with the club by which he sold to it certain jots in the fashionable northwest part of Washington, near the War, State and Navy De partments, and erected thereupon a com-medicus and costly club house, the pilce of the land and the club house being \$70,-000. This money the club agreed to pay on or before the 1st of March, 1909, and issued bonds payable to John R. McLean, bearing his name upon their face. These bonds he required the club to agree to pay, in "gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fine-

ness," also requiring it to pay the "interest thereon in like gold coin."

There can be no doubt about the accuracy of this statement. The bonds were prepared and signed by the officers of the club and turned over to him, and some of them have since need into the hands of them have since passed into the hands of other parties who now hold them. Not only are these bonds still extant and only are these bonds still extant and rendily obtainable by those who desire to verify this statement, but a still more permanent and unimpeachable record of this transaction is found upon the official records of the District of Columbia. The details of the entire transaction between Mr. McLean and the Columbia Athletic Club are set forth in a copy of a deed of trust given in connection with this transaction. Among the details of this transaction. Among the details of this transaction. action. Among the details of this trans-action, which are found on the official records, are copies of the two series of bonds which the club was required to give as its form of agreement to pay Mr. McLean the gold which he required from it. There were to be two classes of bonds, one class amounting to \$45,000, each bond to be for the sum of \$1,000, the second class of bonds being for \$25,000, also payable in gold, and bearing a higher rate of interest than those of the first class, a copy of which is herewith appended:

COPY OF THE BOND

THE COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB

PIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BOND

For value received, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia hereby acknowledges itself indebted, and hereby agrees to pay; to John R. McLean, or the hearer hereof, on the first day of March, 1998, One Thousand Dollars, in gold coth of the United States, of the present standard weight and sheeness, nt. the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, at the City of Washington, and literest thereon in like gold coin at the rate of five per cent, per annua, on the first days of September and March of the production and surrender of the proper coupon hereton and the control of the proper coupon hereton and surrender of the proper coupon hereton and the surrender of the surrende

each and every year, on the production and surrender of the proper coupon hereto annexed.

This is one of a series of forty-five bonds each of like tenor, and effect, numbered consecutively from 1 to 45 inclusive, and secured by a first mortrage deed of trust pearing even dare lerewith, executed and delivered by sold obligor to said George W. Swartzel and A. T. Britton as trustees, for the holders of said bonds, conveying the said estate therein described and the buildings, betterments and improvements which may be erected or placed thereon and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

If default of payment of interest on these bonds is made and continuence of the seconder of the control of the majority in interest of said bonds, shall become due as provided in said deed of trust. The obligor hereby expressly waives all, any, and every bonefit or privilege of any extension, stay or appraisement law now existing or which may hereafter be ensured and of all right or equipment in case of sale or foreelosure under the terms and provisions of said, deed of trust. This bond is subject to redemption on

acted and of all right or equity of redeemption in case of sale or foreclosure under the terms and provisions of said deed of trust.

This bond is subject to redemption on the first day of March, 1894, or on the first day of March, 1894, or on the first day of Reptember or March of any year thereafter, at the option of said obligor, provided proper notice of the intention to redeem and pay for same be given in writing to the holder hereof personally or by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in said city of Washington, and in either case not less than 90 days previous to the date named for saids redemption.

In witness whereof, the said Columbia has issued this bond to be signed in its name by the President, sealed with the corporate said, attested by its Secretary, this first day of March, A. D. 1889. (Signed).

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB of the District of Columbia. CHARLES A. BRADBURY,
President.
HOWARD PERRY, Secretary.

The interest coupons attached to the bond rend as follows:

\$25.00
On the first-day of September, 1850, the Columbia Arhicule Club of the District of Columbia will pay to the hearer Twenty-five Dollars in gold coin of the United States at the Clitzens' National Bank of Washington, D. C., being six months' interest on its first mortgage bonds, Class A.

Mexico's Predicament.

The recent enormous fall in the price of silver is driving Mexico to consider the advisability of going to the gold standard. The example of Japan, Russia, Pern and in fact, all the intelligent nations of the world, is having its effect upon the states-men of that country, and, followed, as it is, by the business troubles growing out of the great fall in the value of silver, warm them that they must fall in line with other civilized nations if they expect to maintain their business and financial standing,

Business must indeed be bright when the New York Journal, which a year ago was insisting that nothing but the free coinage of silver could bring prosperity to the United States, has published a full-page article showing a prosperous condi-tion is New York and the country over.